

50,000 MORE MEN NEEDED BY BRITISH NAVY BY MARCH 31

Given First Call On Con-
scripts For Service Un-
der New Bill

SATISFY KITCHENER

Thinks Proposal as it Now
Stands Will Provide All
Soldiers Necessary

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 19.—Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Labor M. P. for Derby and the protagonist of the Labor opponents of the Compulsory Service Bill, in an interview, declared that, once the Bill became law, there should be no question of strikes. He would have no hand in promoting industrial revolution so long as the war continued.

Provided Mr. Asquith's promises were kept regarding the safeguarding of the measure from abuse to the detriment of Labor, etcetera, he would use his influence to keep industry going.

In the House of Commons, the Labor party accepted the Government amendment to the Compulsory Bill designed to prevent industrial conscription. The Government accepted the amendment providing the Admiralty should have first call on the men secured under the measure.

Dr. T. J. Nacnamara pointed out that the Admiralty have power to raise 300,000 men. They needed 50,000 more by March 31. They had already got 20,000 of that number and did not anticipate any difficulty in getting the men required, but the amendment was in consonance with the spirit of the Bill and therefore was accepted.

The debate was notable for the maiden speech made by Sir George Reid, who said that Australians thought that the only possible question now was not what Britain's rights were hundreds of years ago, but what they were likely to be if they were licked.

Incidentally, Sir George Reid repudiated the observations made by Sir Ivor Herbert, who accused Lord Kitchener of being wrong throughout in the matter of recruiting. Sir George Reid said that the opinion of Australians was that Lord Kitchener, in raising the citizen armies, had performed one of the grandest duties any British soldier had ever performed.

Sir John Simon moved an amendment requiring those affected to go before a tribunal and, if not exempted, that they be placed on a special registry. If the total so registered was a substantial one, they should be automatically enlisted by an Order in Council.

The amendment was defeated by 283 to 53.

Major-General Sir Ivor Herbert moved an amendment to include in the Bill not only those men who were 18 years of age on August 15, 1915, but also those who should subsequently become 18 years of age.

Mr. Walter Long said that Lord Kitchener did not desire this amendment to be passed, believing that the Bill as it stands will give the number of men required for victory.

The amendment was defeated.

Germans Don't Admit Destruction of Persia

U.S. Ambassador Reports None
Of Their Submarines Will
Take Responsibility

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, January 19.—The United States Ambassador at Berlin reports that no German submarine in the Mediterranean admits responsibility for the destruction of the P. and O. s.s. Persia.

HERE'S AN OPPORTUNITY!

The "Gramophone Record Exchange" column, on page 12, appears to be filling a long-felt want in Shanghai. There seem to be many people who welcome the opportunity of exchanging records of which they have become tired for others. This new departure, it may be said, ought not in any way to interfere with sales of new records; in fact, it should stimulate demand. Foreign residents in the interior doubtless will take advantage of the opportunity afforded them.

'Someone Has Blundered' Is Peking's Explanation With Regard to the Palace Plot

Admits Arrests But Says Information Causing Them
Cannot Be Traced; Designed to Foster Unrest

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, January 20.—It appears that the sensational Japanese reports of the discovery of a bomb plot inside the Palace are exaggerated, although it is reliably reported that a number of alleged plotters were discovered within the Palace on Monday, but no bombs were found. Chinese reports say, however, that the above is entirely unfounded, the truth being that a number of Government officials of the lower grade were arrested for harboring suspicious Southerners and that several bombs were found in the house of one of the men arrested. An investigation is proceeding.

With reference to the reported bomb plot, the Peking Gazette states that inquiries made in authoritative quarters have elicited the following statement of facts. It appears that reports which were believed to be reliable reached General Chiang Chao-chung, Chief of the Peking Gendarmerie, implicating a secretary, who has been in the service of Yuan Shih-kai since the latter was Chinese Resident in Korea and also an old body-servant of the President in the plot against the chief executive.

Suspects Are Released

These men and their families were immediately arrested and handed over to the Metropolitan Martial Court, for examination. The fullest inquiry has been made during the past three days, with the result that nothing was discovered indicating that the plot really existed in the sense of the reports which reached General Chiang Chao-chung. The arrested persons were therefore released yesterday.

It is understood General Chiang has been called on to disclose the source from which he received the information which led to the arrests. It appears, however, that General Chiang is unable to comply and the view is expressed that someone has blundered in hastily accepting an irresponsible statement, issued in

order to create a sense of public unrest.

Japanese circles attribute the request for the postponement of Chow Tse-chi's mission to the fear of an untoward incident, owing to the hostility of the Japanese public to Yuan Shih-kai's acceptance of the throne. The Japanese Government has not the slightest intention to humiliate China.

The Waichiaopu has appointed Pi Kwel-fan special delegate to welcome Grand-Duke George Michaelovitch at Harbin, on his return from Japan.

Ready For Yunnanese

Chengtu, January 18.—Troops are in full readiness south of Hweilichow and south of Suifu to repel any attack made by the Yunnanese. General Liu has gone to Yunnan, in Northern Yunnan, with a body of soldiers to guard that city. A Northern General is now in command of the troops at Luchow.

It is reported that one of the students recently arrested on suspicion of being revolutionaries has been sentenced to death, while the other six have been sentenced to various terms of penal servitude.

Kwelyang, January 17.—Civil Governor Lung left here early yesterday. A proclamation in his name and that of the Military Governor was issued later, stating that Lung had gone on a tour of inspection. It is generally believed, however, that he is leaving the province. The Commissioner for Administrative Affairs left secretly some time ago. In some districts of Kweichow, the likin and salt offices refuse to accept Bank of China notes.

Gen. Aoki's Appointment

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, January 19.—Today's leader in the Peking Daily News says that General Aoki, who is being sent to Shanghai, will be attached to the Japanese Consulate there. The paper thinks it very strange that an officer of such high rank should

(Continued on Page 2)

Ex-M.P. Lincoln Gives His Guards the Slip

Alleged Spy Whom British Ask
Shall Be Extradited Makes
Escape in New York

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, January 19.—Trebitsch, alias Lincoln, an ex-Member of the House of Commons, when en route to the Court, in connection with his appeal against extradition to England, escaped from custody, on the pretext of going to the lavatory in a restaurant and disappeared.

Kaiser Faces Attack On Both Main Fronts

British Vigorously Bombarding
Lens; Russians Successfully
Attack Near Riga

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berlin, January 18.—The official communiqué issued today speaks of the British vigorously bombarding Lens and admits that the Russians made a successful attack south-east of Riga.

Searchlight Auto, After Night Patrol in Snowstorm



PHOTO © INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

Winter once more has descended on the opposing armies and the trench fighters on all fronts, fortified by last year's experiences, are prepared to meet its discomforts. This picture shows one of the French searchlight cars after a night in a driving snowstorm, when its powerful lights guarded many miles of the French front from a surprise attack. The crews of these cars have one of the most perilous details of war, and are constantly in danger of ambush.

Famous Auto-Poloists Here on Way To Play At the Manila Carnival

Mr. Ralph Hankinson and His
Aggregation May Play Here
On Return Trip

The raredevil business is not a crowded profession. Therefore the big aggregation of auto poloists who arrived yesterday go their ways up and down the earth playing their game without much competition. The exponents of what has been called the most dangerous sport in the world leave this morning for Manila where they will play during the Carnival.

There was a conference at the Astor House yesterday between local men, and Mr. Ralph A. Hankinson, manager of the teams, to see if arrangements could be made for an exhibition in Shanghai when the poloists return on their way to the United States. Nothing definite was announced, but search is being made here for a suitable field.

Auto polo is about the same as horse polo except that it is played in motor cars. If regulation polo is dangerous, motor polo is positively deadly. The machines used for the game are stripped to the naked chassis to give them speed, and are equipped with steel hoops and guards so that when they turn over on a sharp turn—which happens dozens of times every game—there is some chance of the driver getting out with a few fragments of his person intact. There are two men to each car. One drives the car and the other, who stands on a running board, is armed with a mallet with which he strikes at the ball. The ball used is something larger than a football. The object is to drive the ball between goal posts.

In doing this there are repeated spills and collisions. To save themselves as much as possible, the players wear football armor.

Some idea of what the game does to machines may be had from the statement that Mr. Hankinson carries with him five cars and 100 extra wheels so that if two run together and smash themselves to pieces he can throw more into the game without delay.

The two teams carried in the company represent America and England. The American team is made up of Walter Stirling and Charles Adams while the British team consists of Ray Lamplin and Ray Claypool. Besides these there are six others who take care of the machines—or fill in the teams when one of the regulars is laid out.

Mr. Hankinson is the originator of auto polo. With him is Mr. Milton Fuerst, publicity manager. The game has attracted great attention in all the large cities of America. The big team is being brought out for the Carnival at very heavy expense.

Chinese Language School Of British Gets Good Start

Several Hundred Young Business Men Attend Meeting
At Powhattan Club; Interesting Speeches

One of the biggest side-lines started by the British Chamber of Commerce, formed some months ago, is a school for teaching the Chinese language, a point on the necessity for which Mr. E. S. Little laid special emphasis at the inaugural meeting. The Chamber has already a useful list of men who propose to avail themselves of the opportunity and the attendance at a meeting yesterday to get the idea still more prominently to the fore showed that success is a certainty.

A room at the Powhattan Club (B.A.T.) was put at the disposal of the promoters, who were evidently taken by surprise at the attendance. There must have been quite 200 young business men there, overflowing from the room into the passage, perched on tables, window-sills and where-ever they could get within hearing of the speakers.

Sir E. Fraser Presides
The British Consul-General (Sir Everard Fraser) presided, supported by Mr. A. Rose (British Commercial Attache), Mr. T. F. Cobbs, Mr. E. S. Little and Dr. Hopkyn Rees (Principal of the school).

Sir Everard Fraser, after remarking that China was probably unique in that, after all the years in which it had been trading with the west, the clumsy method of conducting commerce through interpreters had not yet been abandoned, said that, of late years, the impression of the extraordinary difficulty of learning Chinese had weakened, probably owing to the great number of works produced for its study.

With ordinary application and proper recognition of the slowness natural to the study of a language entirely different to the sort ordinarily met with, no British person need doubt the result of a study of Chinese. There remained the question as to whether it was worth while.

He spoke from his own experience when he said that, without a knowledge of the language one could not understand the Chinese point of view, whilst the clumsiness of the interpreter method was against all ideas of good business. A knowledge of Chinese facilitated intercourse with the natives and therefore facilitated business of every kind.

Mr. Little Thanks the B.A.T.

Mr. E. S. Little opened with a cordial expression of gratitude to Mr. Cobbs and the B.A.T. for allowing the use of their rooms and especially for the splendid way in which they had wiped themselves and their own language school out of existence, allowing the latter to be merged in the British Chamber of Commerce School. Such broad-

minded and liberal action had been of the very greatest help.

(Continued on Page 2)

MONTENEGRO SAYS AUSTRIANS' OFFER IS UNACCEPTABLE

Report of Surrender Prem-
ature; Negotiations Are
Again Broken Off

A SECRET TREATY?

Italian Press Says Mount-
aineers' Resistance Was
Merely Sham

HAD FIXED PEACE

Destroying Bridges, French
Have Isolated Greece
From Macedonia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 19.—The French official wireless service states that the reports of the surrender of the Montenegrins are premature. It is now announced that the negotiations between Austria and Montenegro have been broken off, the conditions imposed by Austria being quite unacceptable to Montenegro.

The Italian press has been recently strongly repudiating any suggestion that Italy has failed to support Montenegro. It now comments very bitterly on Montenegro's surrender, alleging that King Nicholas secretly agreed with Austria, in October last, for the eventual conclusion of a separate peace treaty and that the subsequent resistance was merely a sham.

The Italian press maintains that the capitulation of Montenegro was merely an episode and the Austrians will meet with a very different resistance at Scutari and in Albania.

The British press takes a sober view of the capitulation. It points out that the jubilation of the enemy is really a confession of weakness, because they are triumphing over the submission of the plucky army of the smallest kingdom in the world, the first of their adversaries to submit after eighteen months of war.

Germany Weakening

Whereas Germany is weakening by the manner in which she is spreading out, the allies are supreme on the sea and are preparing a shattering blow at her vitals.

Paris, January 18.—The Montenegrin Consulate has issued a statement that it is unfortunate that Montenegro had to submit to the inevitable, but it may be taken as certain that King Nicholas and his Government only yielded after the army had exhausted its last cartridge. Even flight was impossible, with the enemy on the frontiers and hostile Albanians in the rear.

The conditions of surrender, the details of which come from enemy sources, may be discussed interminably, opprobrium may be heaped on the unfortunate vanquished, but this will in no way detract from the sublime role played by heroic Montenegro in the great war.

Harbin, January 18.—A Petrograd Telegraphic Agency telegram from Salonica, dated January 13, says that the Anglo-French troops yesterday blew up the bridge at Staum and other railway bridges on the Salonica-Constantinople line in Greek territory. Thus Eastern Macedonia is isolated from the remainder of Greece.

To Hamper Bulgars

The Entente military authorities took this step in order to hamper the Bulgars in the event of their advancing by the eastern frontier, where observations indicated that the Bulgarians were about to take up new positions.

Yesterday, a large number of units of the Indian Army disembarked at Salonica, including artillery, aeroplanes and motor-cars. The British retained possession of the islands of Imbros and Lemnos after the evacuation of the Gallipoli Peninsula and are continuing the blockade of the Dardanelles.

Athens, January 19.—The representatives of the trade unions have petitioned King Constantine against the exorbitant prices of necessities and the unscrupulous speculation of traders.

ARREST FOUR SUSPECTS IN OKUMA BOMB CASE

One Confesses Throwing Missile; Also Accused Of Abe's Assassination

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Tokio, January 20.—There have been four arrests in connection with the Okuma bombing incident. The principal one is that of Wagoro Fukuda, a well-known member of the staff of a news agency and a prominent member of the leading political club opposing the present Cabinet.

The others are a man named Shimomura, 29 years of age, who has confessed to throwing the bombs and Onikura Wada, who is alleged to have been connected with the assassination of Mr. Abe, of the Foreign Office, some years ago.

The police say that the attempt was instigated by persons interested in domestic politics and they believe that it was intended to intimidate Count Okuma into resigning the Premiership.

Someone Blundered

Peking's Explanation
(Continued from Page 1)

fulfill military duties in a purely commercial place like Shanghai.

Three Powers to Recognise?

The Asiatic Daily News declares that the Ministers for the U.S.A., Germany and Austria Hungary to Peking have received instructions from their respective home Governments to recognise the empire of Chungking of China and the U.S. Minister to Peking paid a visit to the Palace and related the matter in detail to Yuan Shih-k'ai.

The same paper says that General Tuan Chi-jui may be appointed the Chief of General Staff.

According to the Asiatic Daily News, Wang Ta-hsieh, the Deputy Speaker of the Tanshengyuan, has received repeated requests from the State Department to return to Peking. He came from Hangchow to Shanghai by train on the 17th and after staying a day in a certain native hotel here left for the North via Nanking and the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

Serious Situation at Canton

The situation at Canton continues to be critical. At the Cantonese guild yesterday information was received that shipments of goods have been suspended. It is also stated that few of the hong have been able to communicate with their Canton offices for several days. Mails for Canton are as usual accepted, but at senders' risk. Parcels are not accepted.

Say They Didn't Wire Yuan

Several prominent Chinese whose names appeared in the telegram urging Yuan Shih-k'ai to ascend the throne at once have advertised in the papers that their names were used without their knowledge. They say that they have not only had no part in the business, but also that they have retired from all public service. The list of the signatories included most of the teachers of the Government schools.

Tang Hua-lung In Tokio

"According to a Japanese paper," says the Japan Chronicle, "Mr. Tang Hua-lung, one of the prominent leaders of the Chinese revolutionists, has arrived in Tokio." Mr. Tang was until quite recently Minister of Education and resigned soon after the monarchy question passed its final stage. His brother, Tang Slang-ming, is at present General of Hunan.

Excitement In Peking

If the story brought down from Peking by a well-informed Chinese is true, there must be some excitement in the capital. The new arrival said there was actually an exodus when Yuan declared its separation from the new monarchy; but it was only temporary and soon ended through the police interfering with departing families.

A few days ago, just before the informant's departure, a report was current to the effect that a dynamite plot in the Emperor-President's Palace had been discovered. The excitement was intensified by the arrests that followed. The list included quite a number of nobles and politicians. According to well-informed quarters, the plot was due to a quarrel over the question of heir-apparent to the throne. The son of

'Gibson Girl' a War Widow; Back to U.S.



MRS LINDHURST BRUCE
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

London, December 18.—The Honorable Mrs. Lindhurst Bruce, whose husband, the eldest son and heir of Lord Aberdare was killed in action at the front, is preparing to return to America, her native land.

Mrs. Bruce was formerly Camille Clifford, known in America and England as the "Gibson Girl." She created a furore on the English stage and married the Honorable Lindhurst Bruce some years ago.

Since the death of her husband she has been actively engaged in the work of sending comforts to the fighting men in the trenches.

Yuan Nai-kuan, chief of the Military Supplies Bureau, and nephew of the new Ta Huang Ti was said to be the central figure.

Transition To Monarchy At Yencheng Is Peaceful

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Yencheng, Honan, January 15.—

The transition from republic to monarchy has taken place in this district without any external indications of what has transpired. But for the outside news coming in, the event might almost have been unknown. It is true that the local police official did call and announce that the new government would do all in its power to protect the interests of foreigners resident in the interior, but this was all. No flags were displayed, nor were any orders to display them given.

As for the people, what they expected to happen has happened, and whilst there has always been an undercurrent of dissatisfaction, it is not much different from what has almost always been, whether the rule were Manchu, republican, or the present. Apparently all expect a peaceful future. This is somewhat in contrast with the uneasiness which was first felt when the trains of troops, bound for Yunnan, passed through, but by this time, much of the apprehension has passed by, and the matter is looked upon as little affecting the peace of this portion of the country.

The long continued dry weather of the past Autumn, which had given the country a most barren look, was terminated last week by a snow storm, with the largest fall of snow that has occurred for four or five winters. The cold was not intense, though a strong wind accompanied the fall, and since then the sun has nearly balanced the account, for almost all the snow has melted, leaving all the roads very muddy. The crops, nevertheless, will be better next Spring for this much needed watering.

The Weather

Variable weather, threatening rain. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 61.8 and the minimum 35.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 62.6 and 31.1.

S.M.S. ANDER WRECKED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, January 19.—The German auxiliary mentioned on the 18th as having been wrecked off the island of Aeroe was the torpedo-boat *Anders*. She has broken up completely.

MORE REPRESENTATION IS HONGKONG DEMAND

Preparing Petition to Colonial Secretary on Constitution Of Councils

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Hongkong, January 19.—(Delayed by Censor)—British residents are being invited to sign a petition to the Secretary of State for the Colonies asking for greater representation of the public on the Executive and Legislative Councils.

JAPAN ENVOY TO EUROPE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, January 18.—It is stated that a Japanese prince will visit Russia and England, in April, on an important political mission.

Chinese Language School Gets Start

(Continued from Page 1)

In the western world without an efficient force of salesmen knowing the language. Mentioning how the Japanese had secured practically a monopoly of certain lines in Manchuria which used to be American, Mr. Cobbs said they had done so because they went amongst the people, studied them and learnt their language. He believed the Americans who used to have that trade could have held it had they employed similar methods.

He found it well-nigh impossible to get into the confidence of a Chinese merchant, or sell him anything that was not absolutely necessary except the salesman could speak the language. He knew many young men who had not taken up Chinese simply because they had been told that it was well-nigh impossible to learn it, but experienced merchants knew that that was all wrong.

Mr. Cobbs concluded that the success of the B.A.T. school was entirely due to Dr. Hopkyn Rees. The club, he said, had agreed to allow students the use of their refreshment room.

High Grade Goods, High Grade Men

Mr. Rees said that, unless he was misjudging the trend of events, the life value of a man was going to count for a great deal in the future. It seemed as though they would have to give up the low grade in goods and he thought the same would apply to men.

For the foreigners, it would be mainly supervision and the big things of commerce, whilst the Chinese would have to come in and do the simpler things the foreigners did now. That meant that the foreigners would have to have men trained to the highest pitch.

Dr. Hopkyn Rees closed the program with a humorous speech, carefully selecting his jokes so that they would impress the necessity of a knowledge of the language and arousing the curiosity of the ignorant by giving the essential words in Chinese, omitting a translation, the laughter of the wise ones thereat being the louder. He said that, besides the language, they hoped to teach Chinese etiquette, the amount of ignorance regarding which in foreign circles, even with men of long standing, was amazing. Yet a knowledge of it was very necessary in business.

Chinese was hard to learn if a man did not stick to it, but not if a little patience and determination were shown. Quite a number of men advertised as Mandarin teachers who did not know Mandarin.

Dr. Rees' Anecdotes

"The recording angel," said Dr. Rees, "has had a very busy time with Mandarin teachers in the last two years. They don't want to tell lies, but they don't want to hurt the tender susceptibilities of their pupils. They say: 'You speak Chinese as well as I do,' or: 'You speak it better than the other man' (the other one, of course, having had a different teacher)."

Dr. Rees convulsed the meeting with some remarks which are likely to cause a big change in the next edition of the long lists. Said he: Educated Chinese derive great entertainment as they pass foreign firms here and notice the names they have given themselves. I have looked up a long list and found quite a number of very good ones which ought to be sent to Punch. I will relate them as a piece of advice.

"Mrs. White, whose maiden name was Li."

"We simply worship years."

"A laughing Buddha." (This was for a large school).

"We yawn together."

"A horse is the boss here." (This for a large firm in Nanking Road).

"We plan to make profit out of you."

"Palm, hemp, pills." (A doctor).

"I have spoilt my father's profits."

It was stated that a meeting of prospective pupils would be called for February 15 and classes would probably be held for an hour on five days each week, an hour's study a day besides being recommended. The original estimate was Tls. 25 per month per head, but so many have joined that this has been halved. Pupils will, in addition, have to pay their individual teachers and buy their books.

CANADA IS PAYING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, January 19.—In the House of Commons, today, the Minister of Finance announced that Canada was entirely defraying the cost of the Canadian expeditionary forces.

PRINCE OF WALES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 19.—The Prince of Wales has returned to the front.

Tsar Sends Stirring New Year's Message

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 18.—The Tsar's New Year message to the army and navy reads as follows:—"The closing year, 1915, has been full of self-sacrificing exploits of my brave troops in their gigantic struggle against a powerful enemy, rich in resources. They have tired him and, by their front, as by the unconquerable armor of our country, they have stopped the hostile invasion."

"I send you my greetings, brave warriors. My thoughts are with you in battles and in trenches, calling the blessing of God on your deeds of valor and manliness. Remember that, without a decisive victory, our dear Russia cannot secure self-supporting existence and the right to develop her resources."

"Convince yourselves by the thought that, without complete victory, there cannot and will not be peace. No matter what our sacrifices and exploits cost, we are bound to give victory to our native country."

"Recently, I welcomed several regiments on the famous battlefield on Molodetchno and Velika and my heart felt the ardent desire and readiness of each and all to do his holy duty by protecting Russia till the last. I enter the New Year with heartfelt faith in God's benevolence and the unmistakable faithfulness and hardiness of the Russian people and the martial bravery of my army and navy."

RUSSIANS ROUT TURKS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 18.—An official communiqué reports: The Russian offensive is developing favorably in Persia and the Caucasus, the Russians capturing strong Turkish positions with relatively slight loss and taking from the enemy twelve guns, huge quantities of munitions and numerous prisoners. Some Turkish regiments were annihilated.

2 ZEPPELINS DESTROYED

Third Airship Is Severely Damaged In Belgium

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 19.—L'Echo de Belge says that two Zeppelins have been wrecked and a third severely damaged in Belgium.

Allied War Council Is Held in London

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 19.—The French Premier, M. Briand arrived in London yesterday evening for a meeting of the Ministers of the allies in London today.

Reuter's Agency is informed that a council of war was held today and considered the general position of the war. M. Briand, the French Premier, the other French Ministers and also a number of naval and military officers attended.

The French mission lunched with the French Ambassador, when Mr. Asquith and the British Ministers were present, while the French Ministers will be the guests of Mr. Asquith tonight.

64 'A.' Co. Members Serving with Forces

Major Pilcher presided at the annual meeting of "A." Company (British), Shanghai Volunteer Corps, held Wednesday night at the Town Hall. In addressing the meeting, the chairman said that the company had increased from 86 on April 30, last, to a present strength of 115. Thirty-one men, continued Major Pilcher, had gone home direct from the company on active service, and all except one had received, or were recommended for, commissions. The one exception was Pte. Wood, of the N.C.D. News, who had been offered a commission at least twice and refused it. Of the old members of the company, there were about 32 now serving in His Majesty's Forces—this bringing up their total to 64.

The chairman then referred with regret to the death of two members of the company—Lieutenants Busby and Oppe—both of whom had fallen in the service of their country.

The accounts for the year were afterwards adopted, and the various committees elected for the ensuing year.

Mr. W. T. Bowen was elected an Honorary member of the company, as also were the following members who have resigned the company to proceed home to join His Majesty's Army since the outbreak of war:—

R. Baldwin, R. F. Barr, J. W. C. Bolland, W. B. Cornaby, A. E. Clayton, A. V. Davies, A. N. Duffy, A. T. Downie, T. Fletcher, H. J. Faers, A. E. Griffin, L. H. Hitchcock, V. Hardy, A. W. Hayward, F. S. C. Jones, W. N. Lowe, H. J. H. Lowe, B. D. C. Morgan, J. E. Needham, H. E. Pollard, H. M. Shorto, H. Such, R. F. Scott, J. H. Smart, W. Smart, W. C. Taylor, F. G. C. Walker, R. A. Williams, R. Wood, also F. W. Alexander who is leaving on the 24th instant.

The meeting decided that the company should have a re-union in the Spring in the form of a Dinner.

Mail Notices

For Japan:

Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk... Jan. 21
Per N.Y.K. Matsuyama M. Jan. 22
Per N.Y.K. Chikusen M. Jan. 25
Per T.K.K. s.s. Chiyo M. Jan. 28

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per T.K.K. s.s. Chiyo M. Jan. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Jan. 29
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Feb. 4

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru Jan. 23

Per P. and O. s.s. Kashmir Jan. 24
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos... Jan. 28

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of December 26 is due at Hongkong on January 24, and here on January 27. Left Port Said on December 31, per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon (maiden trip).

The Canadian mail of January 1 is due here at 5 a.m. today. Left Nagasaki on January 19 at 2.30 p.m. per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

The English mail of December 17 was due at Hongkong on January 20, and here on January 24, per P. and O. s.s. Sardinia.

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BALKANS BYE-CHAPTER: WAR WILL BE FINISHED IN BELGIUM AND POLAND!

—M. SAZONOFF

Famous Russian Minister Of
War Is Interviewed By
Gregory Mason

IS CONFIDENT OF RUMANIA

Russians United As Never Before;
His Views of Jews
And Poles

Mr. Gregory Mason, of The Outlook recently was granted a significant interview by M. Sergius Sazonoff, the famous Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs. He thus describes M. Sazonoff:

A man of medium height in a brown sack suit with his hands clasped behind his back was facing the door, his keen, intellectual face fringed by a reddish-brown Van Dyke beard which in that light seemed almost to match the darker carpets and upholstered furniture. The only things unpropitious in the smiling, sensitive, and eminently well bred face were the nose, slightly curved at the tip, and the half-closed eyes, which gave his countenance an air of impenetrable shrewdness.

"In forty minutes I must start for Field Headquarters, where I go to see the Emperor," he said speaking rapidly in English, which acquired its perfect accent and intonation during the twelve years that he was First Secretary and Charge d'Affaires at the Russian Embassy in London. "Now, what do you want to talk about?"

"Is the Balkan situation—" I began, but he interrupted.

"The Balkan question is a by-chapter, an incident of the war, not at all the main or deciding issue. The war will be settled where it really began, in Belgium and in Poland."

"But is there not a danger that the war will end leaving Belgium or Poland or both in the possession of Germany?"

"Not the slightest," he replied, his voice rising as his earnestness increased. "The Belgian issue is to England and France what the Polish issue is to us, and the three nations must fight till Belgium and Poland are freed, badly mangled, no doubt, from German clutches."

"But how can the invasion of the Balkans by the central Powers be considered merely an incident in the light of the doctrines of Pan-Slavism? Are Russians to abandon their Serbian brothers to their fate?"

"Not at all," he cried, and a frown knotted his face; "but the most direct way for Russia to help Serbia is to smash the Germans in Poland and hammer them back to Germany."

The newspapers at the time of this interview were full of reports that Russia was on the point of attacking Bulgaria, and it was rumored that Russian forces had already landed near Varna, on the Bulgarian Black Sea coast. Replying to a question as to the truth of these rumors, this man, whose name figured prominently in the polychromatic "papers" of the diplomatic correspondence that preceded the war, said:

"As I have just intimated, the place to strike at Bulgaria is in Poland, and I don't believe there will be a direct invasion of Bulgaria; certainly

May Succeed Boy-Ed



CAPT. THIERCKENS

New York, Dec. 14.—In official circles it is said that Germany has already selected the two men to succeed Capt. Boy-Ed, the German naval attaché at the German Embassy in Washington, and Capt. Von Papen, the military attaché, whose recall has been asked by Secretary of State Lansing.

Capt. Thierckens, commander of the interned converted cruiser Prince Eitel Friedrich, is mentioned as the man to succeed Boy-Ed, while either Major Herwarth von Bittenfeld, member of the German General Staff and von Papen's predecessor, or Capt. Ewald Hecker, Director of the German Red Cross work in this country, will succeed von Papen, according to rumor.

not on her coast-line, where the natural difficulties are tremendous. But the Balkans are no longer in the zone of diplomacy, and you should seek such information, not from me, but from the military authorities."

"Then there is no longer hope of winning Greece and Rumania by the methods of diplomacy."

"The Balkan question is now a question for the strategists of the allied General Staffs. A plain show of force will count for much with those little nations. I'm not qualified to speak on matters of strategy, but I can say, however, that Russia is satisfied with the way her allies are helping in the Balkans."

"Do you expect any more nations to enter the war, your Excellency?"

"No, I do not. At least not on Germany's side."

"Won't the Kaiser's royal connections in Greece and Rumania bring him additional allies?"

"No, I'm not worrying about that. I am confident Rumania will keep her faith despite the offers of the perfidious Germans, and despite the machinations of the treacherous Ferdinand of Bulgaria."

"For would it not be absurd," he asked, leaning forward from the big upholstered chair that had almost enveloped him, "for Rumania, with five million people, to attack Russia, with one hundred and eighty million? The most she could hope to gain would be parts of Bessarabia, which in its entirety contains only six hundred thousand Rumanians, and by this she would be only laying up trouble for herself, for Russia will never give up Bessarabia permanently. But if Rumania comes with the Allies she can hope to gain five million Rumanians in Bukovina and Transylvania. Which is the natural choice for her, the adoption of a course which will lead to the creation of a larger, united Rumania, or participation in a costly war for perhaps a few temporary gains in Bessarabia, where the bulk of the population is non-Rumanian and where her roots would never take permanent hold?"

Not once did the Foreign Minister

intimate that Russia would even consider making a positive concession to secure the support of Rumania, as it was rumored Turkey gave up control in Turkish Thrace to gain the support of Bulgaria for the Germanic Powers. The whole attitude of this polished gentleman who has been shaping Russia's foreign policies since the outbreak of war was one of injured pride on the defensive when I told him that some people were wondering why the Allies did not make a quick and generous concession to secure Greek and Rumanian support. Why should the Allies make concessions to those little nations? They were the Allies, omnipotent and sufficient unto themselves.

But when asked if his oft-repeated "confidence" in Rumania was confidence in her active support or confidence in her continued neutrality, Sazonoff, who is the brother-in-law of the murdered Premier Stolypin, said:

"Confidence that she will remain neutral."

"And you believe that the Balkan question will not be important at the peace conference after the war?"

"No, Poland and Belgium will be all-important there."

Was the wish father to the thought when Sazonoff said this, and was the pleasant gentleman with the shrewd eyes and well-trimmed russet beard cherishing the hope that, with other matters engaging the attention of her allies at the peace conference, Russia would be left a free hand in the Balkans, long a favorite field for the expression of the autocratic ambitions of the Czar?

I said something about the Armenians and American sympathy for their sufferings.

"No people have ever suffered as the poor Armenians have suffered," said the Minister; "not even the Poles and the Belgians, not even the thousands who were slaughtered and whose lands were laid waste at Nero's whim. Within a few months half a million Armenians have been killed because Germany wants to eradicate the Christians in Turkey."

"The cruelty of the Germans is worse than the cruelty of Nero, because it is, so to speak, a more civilized cruelty—that is to say, a more refined savagery. The cruelty of Nero was not very efficient, and, although the Turks are barbarians, they are not"—he paused and smiled—"well, not very well organized or very efficient barbarians."

"In four or five hundred years the Armenians have not learned to hate the Turks as they have learned to hate the Germans in one year. Indeed, now, after a year's association with their allies in action, even the Turks themselves hate the Germans, but they know that but for the German General Staff Turkey would have caved in long ago."

"If the Allies could cut through Bulgaria and shut off communication between Berlin and Constantinople, would there not be a good chance of bringing the Turks to a separate peace?" I asked.

Not answering directly, he said:

"What if the Germans are getting through to Constantinople? What can they do there? Blocked at the Dardanelles, they can do their cause no good in Constantinople. Their slap at the Balkans, like their campaign in Poland and their submarine warfare, is the desperate floundering effort of an animal at bay. We had to retire before them in Poland and Galicia because we were short of ammunition and guns, and even had to send men into the trenches unarmed, but now the stuff is coming in, and when we get enough we'll scatter the Germans as a heavy hail-storm scatters an old ladies' picnic."

When the question above was repeated, the Foreign Minister replied directly that he feared there was little chance of getting Turkey into a separate peace, but he added, with emphasis and with a characteristic sardonic grin and tightening of the eyelids:

"This will be the end of the Turk in Europe, and it's high time, too. Of course you can't exterminate a whole people in Asia, but the barbarous rule of Turkey in Europe must end forever."

Sazonoff snapped open his watch, and, with the time limit rapidly approaching, the subject was veered to the internal situation in Russia and the question of the loyalty and unity of the many different peoples that make up the Russian Empire.

"Russians are united as never before," said the Minister of Foreign Affairs, his voice lifting, "and are determined to vanquish the Germans, whom all the people, but a few, now recognize as their greatest enemy. The work of the Union of the Zemstvos, which is helping the Government to feed and clothe the soldiers and to care for the wounded, is a splendid example of the wonderful spirit of the people."

"How about the Jews, your Excellency?"

He hesitated, the luster left his eyes, even in that dim light his face seemed to lose some of its color, and his voice certainly lost the ring that it had carried as he replied with little enthusiasm that for the most part the Jews had been loyal, that Russia did not distrust them, that they had already been given some privileges, such as greater freedom to come to the big cities, and that after the war they would be given more. Then his demeanor began to assume something of its former impassioned aspect as he began to defend Russia's historic treatment of the Jews, saying:

"Americans seem to think that the 'Pale' is a very small area, when, as a matter of fact, it is seven times the area of France. Is it a hardship to restrict to a territory seven times as great as France a people of only five million?"

The Poles were mentioned; his eyes sparkled again and the resistance returned to his voice.

"They have been most loyal; Russia realizes it, and will give them very great concessions after the war. Very great indeed," he added with slow emphasis.

"In this post-bellum distribution of rewards and favors to the peoples of

Russia, will not the interests of the Jews and the interests of the Poles conflict?"

"Aha!" he cried, jumping from his chair and rubbing his hands with enthusiasm. "You know the Poles are enemies of the Jews. They have realized the menace of the Jews even better than we. The Poles are a brave, loyal people."

Being asked if the efforts of the

Allies had not been hindered by the difficulties that must almost inevitably arise when four great nations at some distance from each other attempt to co-operate toward a common goal, he said:

"That's very true. The Allies today are handicapped by a lack of co-ordination, just as were the allies against Napoleon. Germany has a great advantage in that she is

supreme in her camp; she directs Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria to her own sweet will. But Austria is not a nation, anyway. She is a heterogeneous mass of assorted individuals guided and dominated by Berlin. Naturally, no one of the Allies is willing to play to any other ally the part that Austria plays to Germany. But the General Staffs of the allied

(Continued on Page 4)

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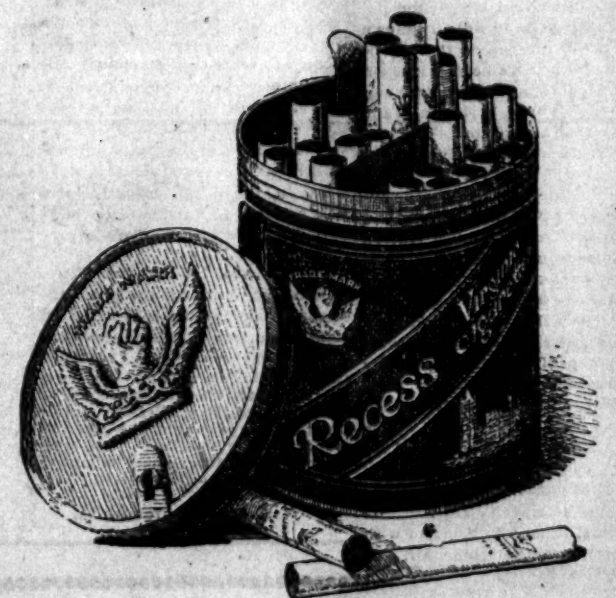
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MILLION WOMEN STAY IN WAR TRAP IN SERBIA

Left Behind by Fighting Men,
In Peril of Famine And
Outlaw Bands

Salonica, December 16.—A million Serbian girls and women are facing intense suffering and possible death through lack of food and clothing or a worse fate at the hands of roving bands of comitadjis, not yet suppressed by the invading armies.

Well clothed, well fed soldiers of the allies suffered intensely from the cold in southern Serbia. What is happening to the girls and women left behind by the retreating Serbian army the world can only guess.

The Serbian government ordered all men and boys to join the army in the retreat through the Albanian mountains.

In other countries the women said good-bye to their men and saw them go to war. But these Serbian heroines said good-bye to their men and then waited for the war to come to them with all its horrors.

America Is Only Hope

If any aid is to reach these women it must come largely from America. Refugees arriving here declare that only America can find out what is actually happening in Serbia today and send aid, through Germany, as was done in the case of Belgium.

The appeal for relief for the starving Serbians made by Mme. Grouitch, an American woman, was effective. But the donations were misdirected. American Consul John E. Kehl at Salonica has received supplies of food and about \$30,000 in cash, telegraphed from America. He is puzzled to know what to do with them, since he cannot inaugurate relief work from Salonica.

Relief Ship Being Loaded

New York, December 16.—A "Christmas ship" is being loaded here today with tons of food and clothing to relieve the sufferings of the stricken Serbians. Down at the Greek line wharf the liner Frixos is a scene of feverish activity as hoisting cranes creak with crates of supplies for the helpless sufferers in the Balkan war zone.

Reservations have been made on the Frixos by the New York chapter of the American Red Cross for 400 tons of supplies, but more than that may be available by the time the Frixos is ready to sail.

LOSES TWO SONS IN WAR; ENDS LIFE AT HONGKONG

Sydney Godden Had Been
Engaged in Conservancy
Work on West River

Hongkong, Jan. 15.—The Hongkong Hotel this morning was the scene of a ghastly tragedy in which a European named Sydney Godden, aged 52 years, blew out his brains with a new automatic pistol.

Godden only arrived in Hongkong yesterday and went to the Hongkong Hotel, bringing with him a fair quantity of luggage. He described himself as a civil engineer and intimated that he was on his way to Australia.

The Police, who were at once called when the tragedy was discovered, took possession of the deceased's papers and the automatic pistol. Deceased had evidently shown determination; he placed the muzzle of the weapon to his head just about the right temple, and the bullet passed through his brain horizontally and fixed itself in a partition.

The body has been removed to the mortuary.

From further enquiries we have ascertained that the deceased had been engaged during the last year on conservancy work on the West River in connection with the Kwangtung Government's scheme of raising the river banks in the hope of preventing such a disaster as that which overtook the inhabitants in that vicinity during the last heavy rains. It is understood that Mr. Godden had done very well financially out of the new work and he had expressed his intention of going back to Australia by the Nikko Maru, which was due to sail this afternoon. He had also intimated that he was going to wish "Good-bye" to the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Director of Public Works.

Deceased stood about 5 feet 6 inches in height and since he came to the Orient, which was as far as we are able to ascertain, in February last year, he had made several friends as a civil engineer. He had marked ability and the Chinese authorities, we are informed, referred in high terms to his work. He booked a room on the third floor of the Hongkong Hotel yesterday at 11 o'clock, bringing with him eleven pieces of luggage. The pistol contained four cartridges in the chamber and one in the breech, and in his room was discovered the open case from which he had taken the weapon with which to take his life.

Godden was discovered in a bath which was full of hot water. Papers found in his possession showed he had had two sons killed in the war; one in France, while the other had "gone down" on water. Another communication referred to the distribution of his property and belongings.—China Mail.

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



News Brevities

A normal vote was registered yesterday in the election for municipal councilmen. Between 500 and 600 votes were cast before the polls closed at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The polls open this morning at 10 o'clock and close at 3. The ballot boxes will then be opened and the ballots counted. Mr. H. A. J. Macray and Mr. W. S. Jackson are scrutineers. It will probably be late at night before the results are announced. The two polling places are: Municipal Tax Office, 7 A, The Bund, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Hongkew, No. 9 Broadway.

The regular monthly meeting of the Total Abstinence Circle will be held this afternoon at 5.30 o'clock in the Masonic Hall. Mr. J. W. Crofoot will present a paper and some interesting charts, and Mr. E. Killheffer who is passing through Shanghai will tell of the national prohibition movement in America and of the recent convention at Atlantic City. Admission is open to the public.

Captain H. E. Morton, formerly of the Pacific Mail liner Mongolia, has been invited to become a member of the Board of Directors of the Central Stores Co., and has accepted. Captain Morton is now a resident of Shanghai, having recently entered business here as marine surveyor with his brother, Mr. R. C. Morton, formerly agent here for the Pacific Mail.

The gathering of prisoners for the Mixed Court session yesterday afternoon looked like a convention of the local thieves' guild. Twenty prisoners faced the bar on charges of armed robbery. This is the crop of the police clean-up which resulted from the recent epidemic of bandits in the Settlement. The men were taken at different times in twos and threes, their cases all being remanded for a special hearing. Mr. Garstin, the British assessor and Magistrate Kuan were on the bench. After hearing brief evidence on the arrests, the cases were remanded to this afternoon.

Officers from the Louza Police Station are hard at work on the campaign against the robbers. Last night a foreign constable in plain clothes and a Chinese constable arrested two more bandit suspects. The men were taken at the corner of Cemetery and Great Western Roads. One had a revolver and the other 10 rounds of ammunition. The two arrests bring the number of armed robbery suspects at the station to 28.

Dr. F. E. Hinckley, former United

States District Attorney at Shanghai, leaves for America today on the steamer Bessie Dollar. Dr. Hinckley was district attorney under the Taft administration. Upon leaving that office he engaged in private practice. He returns to his home in Berkeley, Cal., and it is understood that he will not return. Mrs. Hinckley left for home some time ago.

The Commercial Pacific Cable connecting Shanghai and Manila is again open.

The Nagasaki Press says that a Russian company at Odessa has ordered eight first class passenger steamers from a Japanese shipyard and that engineers of the two companies are now drawing up the designs. It is said that more orders are to follow this one.

According to the Eastern Times, Sir Richard Dane is to take home leave for three months.

A silver mine at Paoching, Hunan, has just been discovered. Says The Peking Gazette. The ore contains 25 per cent of silver and 50 per cent of zinc, reports a vernacular paper. The local gentry are arranging for capital to operate the mine.

SCHOOL EXERCISES

The eleventh annual speech day of the Public School for Chinese takes place on Friday, January 28, at 5.30 p.m. at Elgin and Cunningham Roads. The proceedings will take place in the Great Hall.

The closing exercises for the term of the St. John's University will be held on Thursday, January 27 between 2 and 3 p.m. Competition drill and dress parade, as well as literary exercises will be held in the Assembly Hall.

The C. M. S. Anglo-Chinese School annual prize distribution will be held at 90 Range Road today, at 4.30 p.m. when the chair will be taken by Sir Haviland de Saumarez.

Dance Music Today

The following program of dance music will be played by the Band in the Town Hall this afternoon, beginning at 5.30 p.m.:

- 1.—Waltz "The Merry Widow" Lehar
- 2.—One Step "Black and White" Rotsford
- 3.—Waltz "Love's Message" Silas
- 4.—One Step "Everybody's doing it" Snyder
- 5.—Waltz "In the Moonlight" de Jong
- 6.—One Step "I'll do it all over again" Gumble

Mr. A. de Krom, Conductor in charge.

Balkans Bye-Chapter; War Will Be Finished

(Continued from Page 3)

nations are in constant touch with each other, and now that we all have representatives in France there will be more co-operation. We, in conducting our war, are aware of how the English are conducting their war, and of how the French are managing their war, and so on.

"Aye, there's the rub," I said. "Is there not too much of the Russian war, English war, French war, and Italian war, and far too little united fighting by the Allies?"

"Undoubtedly. To a greater or less extent such a situation exists whenever two or more nations join forces for a common end. And rest assured that in the camp of our enemies there is not the perfect concord that there may appear to be, and that some Austrians, Turks, and Bulgars are chalking up scores to be settled with their present masters if an opportunity ever appears. As for the Allies, as the war continues, we are knit closer and closer into an amity which will certainly not dissolve with the declaration of peace, for we will need each other's support after the war."

"There will be great need of English and French capital in Russia after the war, and tell your American business men that here is the chance of a century. Germany had an annual trade of seven hundred million rubles with us before the war, and she will never get it back, for the emity aroused in Russia by her treachery and soulless conniving is too great for even Germany, with all her tricks and guile, to overcome. Here is a chance for England and America which I hope they will see and seize. But, if your business men want to do business with Russians, they will have to do it in the Russian way, and that means plenty of credit. If a Russian has a hundred thousand dollars in his pocket, he wants credit even in a thousand-dollar deal. It is silly, no doubt, but foreigners must bend a little to our foibles if they want to get our business."

"England and Russia made a big mistake in fearing each other for decades before this war. As for me, I've always liked England, quite naturally," he said, with a quick smile, "for I've spent a large part of my life there. Now, at last, England knows that Russia has no designs on India or on a foot of British soil any-

where, and Russia now knows that England has no designs on her.

"England and Russia now both realize that Germany is their real enemy; and let them beware, for the danger from Germany will not cease with this war," he half shouted, and buried his fist in the cushioned arm of his chair.

"How can America best help the cause of the Allies?" He rose to his feet and began pacing before me, emphasizing his words by a peculiar hunch of the shoulders, or by driving his right fist into his left palm.

"The time when America can help by direct action is past. She can best aid the Allies now by keeping out of the war, by understanding the temper and spirit of the Allies, particularly of Russia, which has been grossly misrepresented to Americans, and by putting at our disposal the surplus products of her farms and factories. But, most of all, she can help us and at the same time most serve her own true interests by frustrating the outrageous internal war that Germany is waging in America."

He stopped short and suddenly glowered at me angrily, as if to make sure there were no Teuton taint in me, then, with rising temper, said, "How can a nation submit to outrages like the attempts to destroy the steel plant at Bethlehem, and preserve its self-respect?"

"The Germans are the gravest menace you have in America. The Germans everywhere are masters of duplicity. Not once since the outbreak of war has their diplomacy been anything but underhand and unfair. In Russia, by calumny, chicanery, and treachery, they have tried to provoke internal disorder, and by every foul means they have tried to separate the Allies."

Again he stopped his pacing.

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hesitated an instant, like a man on the brink of a cold bath, then, almost tender.

weighing every word, he went on: "The attempts from without and from within to bring Russia to a separate peace with Germany have been stronger than the world dreams."

"Have these efforts ceased?"

"By no means; but the crisis has been weathered, the greatest danger is past, for true Russians of all ranks and classes now see this peril clearly and are united to frustrate it."

The sun, breaking through a leaden, cloud curtain that had hidden it for eight days, a phenomenon typical of autumn in Petrograd, drove its horizontal rays through the single unshaded window, warming the room as it struck the rich red hangings.

Sazonoff walked toward this window and looked out on the Dvortsovy Square—the wide plaza between the red crescent of the army buildings and the huge brown Winter Palace—wherein Russian recruits were hurling themselves with the bayonet upon sacks of straw suspended from wooden supports or marching up and down in long tan columns with a goosestepping swagger. Directly before us, in the center of the square, was the Alexander Monument, with the tall bronze angel who stands on a monolith of polished red granite 128 feet above the ground while he holds a cross aloft and tramples a serpent underfoot, flaming in the setting sun.

"Since the day when we first felt this conflict upon us I have never been so confident as I am today. It is now only a question of time and resources. There are our resources; look at them." His hand swept over

the square and in his face was a pride

eager for battle; as good material for an army as you can find anywhere in Europe today, and we have millions like them in reserve. That is why Russia is going to win."

I came away from this interview confirmed in my suspicion of the existence of certain very grave social and political weaknesses in Russia of which the outside world knows little, but with a new confidence in Russia's inherent power to cope with these evils and emerge triumphant in the long run.

\$20,000 Cow Makes New Butter Record

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 15.—A world's record for butter production has just been completed at Pine Groves Farm, owned by Oliver Gabana Jr., of Buffalo, by Lady Pontiac Johana, a three and a half year old cow valued at \$20,000. In seven days Lady Pontiac Johana produced 41 51-100 pounds of butter and 658 pounds of milk. This performance makes her the third highest classed cow in the world, the two higher than her being full-grown animals. She beat the former world's butter record by 5 1/4 pounds.

Oliver Gabana, the "Holstein King" paid \$25,000 for a bull at public auction sale last January. He has the greatest collection of Holsteins in the world.

TURK ARMY RELEASED

San Francisco, January 10.—It is believed in well-informed circles in London that as an outcome of the Allies' abandonment of the Dardanelles, 200,000 Turks at least will probably be sent to Egypt or Mesopotamia.—Asahi.

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PLANS COMPLETED FOR MEDICAL CONFERENCE

Chinese National Association To Meet In Shanghai Week Beginning Feb. 6

The first conference of the Chinese National Medical Association will be held in Shanghai beginning February 6 and lasting a week. It may be remembered that this association of Chinese medical men was formed in February of last year and includes in its membership graduates from Europe, America, Japan and the principal medical colleges of China. This membership numbers at present over 400, which it is expected will be increased as a result of the coming conference.

Preparations are being made by the Shanghai Committee to welcome doctors from all parts of China, including prominent foreign physicians. Among those who have promised to attend are Dr. McCormack, principal of the Peking Union Medical College; Dr. Douglas Gray, physician to the British Legation; Mr. R. S. Greene, Resident Commissioner of the Rockefeller Foundation; Dr. Neal, senior physician of the Shantung Union Medical College; Dr. Duncan Main, senior physician of the Hangchow Hospital and Ex-President of the China Medical Missionary Association; Dr. Arthur Stanley, Health Officer of Shanghai and others.

An elaborate program has been made up which will keep everyone busy for the whole week. There will be special sessions for Preventive Medicine, Medical Education, Medical Text Books and Publications, the Standard of Medical Practitioners, Patent Medicines in China and kindred subjects. Popular lectures on various branches of medicine will be delivered during the week by Dr. Stanley, Mr. Greene, Dr. Wu Lienteh, Dr. Gray and Dr. E. S. T'au.

The Chief Secretary of the Shanghai Conference is Dr. W. New of the Harvard Medical School who has already sent invitations to all the members. He will be glad to hear of any other medical men who desire to attend and to make the necessary preparations for their stay in Shanghai.

JOFFRE TELLS WHY GERMANS MUST LOSE

'Solution of the War Is Here in Our Lines and German's Know It'

Paris, December 18.—Senior Joffe, a well-known Catalan Deputy, was recently received by General Joffre, and has given a Barcelona journal an interesting account of the great Frenchman.

"Joffre," says the Spanish Deputy, "resides in a little chalet in the midst of a garden. The headquarters and offices of the staff are in a hotel a quarter of a mile away. Joffre's house is very simple and modest. Nothing would lead one to suppose that it is inhabited by the man who commands one of the mightiest armies ever known. No sentinels at the door, no hurrying to and fro of chiefs and officers."

"We have passed through anxious days, it is true," remarked Joffre. "We had against us almost the whole of the German forces, but now we form an impassable barrier. I do not say that one of our trenches cannot fall into the enemy's hands or that we may not lose a minor engagement; but all would be recovered within twenty-four hours. "We shall not retire from our present positions; it is impossible. We are the stronger today. And this is not my conviction alone, it is that of the opposing German army also. We shall advance methodically and without precipitation. I confess I am a miser when it is a question of the blood and treasure of the Republic; but we shall advance."

"The solution of the war, say what they will, is here, in our lines. It is here that it will be brought to an end. At bottom the Germans think so too, and they prove it by opposing two-thirds of their effectiveness to us. Germany is strong, but her strength is not inexhaustible. The extent of her front will necessarily impair her solidity."

Gerard Is Praised For Aid to Captives

His Efforts Have Improved Treatment of British, Com-mons Is Told

London, December 14.—"Since the system of inspection of British prisoners' camps in Germany was instituted, the staff of the United States Embassy at Berlin has paid 165 visits to camps," said Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons today. "By their untiring efforts they have secured improvements, though even now conditions in some cases are far from satisfactory."

This French Heroine Is a New Joan of Arc



MLLE. EMILIENCE MOREAU, heroine of the capture of Loos, has been awarded a military medal by France, for acts of bravery which the French people say are paralleled only by the history of Joan of Arc. During the fighting attendant upon the capture of Loos by the Allies, Mlle. Moreau killed two Germans with a pistol and later slew three more with a hand grenade which she borrowed from a French sergeant. The Germans were firing on her home, which she had converted into a first-aid hospital for the soldiers of the Allies.

ALI BABA'S FAREWELL

All Baba, that gay and gaudy merchant, with the forty genial cut throats and host of fascinating satellites, did his last turn yesterday afternoon at the Lyceum Theatre and certainly his brief career has won sufficient public sympathy in Shanghai to warrant a longer season "at large."

Like all truly big and romantic foot-pads from Robin Hood down, the '40' have been thriving in a good and charitable cause and the band has succeeded in diverting its more than willing captives and in winning their enthusiastic approval and support on no less than six gleeful occasions.

The pantomime, which was wedged in between the tea and dinner hours yesterday afternoon, for the particular benefit of the school children, was well patronized not only by the youngsters but by a generous contingent of adults as well. The house was well filled, the program sellers did a brisk and profitable business, the musicians were busy throughout the performance passing flowers over the footlights and the amateur performers more than ever danced down the blight of the term "amateur" and demonstrated that they could put on a play that was as much an artistic performance as a charity.

The two whimsical robber lieutenants, Messrs. V. A. Maunders and A. J. Daniels, Mrs. H. D. Rogers as the "Girl in Khaki," little Miss Eileen French, a remarkably graceful foot dancer and Mr. H. P. Souter with his nimble quartette of soldier and sailor girls, who danced as few have ever danced in Shanghai, were singled out for particular favor and most vociferous applause. From the rising of the curtain to its final fall however there were no disappointments and there have been none since the Ali Baba season opened.

It is safe to say that if the wounded from the Dardanelles are as well pleased with the benefits which the Ali Baba company has procured for them as the general Shanghai public has been with the players they will be a very jubilant lot of convalescents.

Sporting News

Billiards

Another game in the billiards championship will be played at the Country Club at 9 o'clock tonight. R. P. Phillips will play Gordon Morris.

C. W. Porter was to have played E. Brown at the Marine Engineers' Institute tonight, but, owing to illness, Brown's name has been scratched. Porter will play Phillips or Morris in the semi-finals.



In the Courts

Sassoon Case Adjourned
The enemy trading charge against D. Sassoon and Company was continued yesterday before Mr. G. W. King, in the British Police Court. Mr. S. H. McKean appeared for the prosecution and Mr. R. N. Macleod for the defence.

Mr. J. E. Bingham (recalled) produced two extracts from the books of Zee Nan-kee, produced to him by the defendants. In the form in which the translations were made it did not appeal to him as being an account, and with a view to making it clear he had re-arranged it in a manner which was more easy to follow. Since the last adjournment he had also examined three other books of Zee Nan-kee and as a result of his inspection he found in the first book "The Company's book" (Soyka's book) more or less continuous trading between Zee Nan-kee and Soyka for two or three years, in duck feathers and export cargo.

His Worship—When you say Soyka, you mean the foreign firm?—A—Yes, the foreign firm, Soyka, which Zee Nan-kee calls "the company" in his book.

In answer to Mr. Macleod witness said he could not gather from the books what happened to the feathers bought by Soyka, though it was stated they were sold for export.

Can you tell us from the books where Zee Nan-kee got the feathers which were purchased by Soyka?—A.—No; I have not made a search with that point in view.

In reply to further questions witness said that in all probability he had seen the complete set of books. There were no indications in the books of Zee Nan-kee being interested in joint account with Soyka in the monies received from Lau So-sung.

Zee Nan-kee said that the last sale of duck feathers which he made to L. Soyka was on May 23, 1914. These feathers were exported to foreign countries. The terms of the sale were f.o.b. Shanghai, the feathers being cleaned in Messrs. Liddell's or other godowns at his own expense. He was also responsible for storage. As a rule the goods were shipped immediately after sale; they were passed through the customs by a shroff employed by Soyka. With regard to monies paid to the company, these were for rabbit skins sold to dealers in the interior. The rabbit skins came from foreign countries, and he bought nothing else from Soyka save sewing machines. The duck feathers sold to Lau So-sung were bought from Chinese at Nanking, Wuhu, Anhui, and Shanghai; those sold to Soyka were similarly bought from dealers in the interior.

Witness sent his own agents into the interior to collect the feathers and had been doing so for six years. Sometimes he sold to Jardine, Matheson and Co. and Soyka, with the latter of whom the greater part of his business was done at first. He began dealing with British firms about a year ago.

'Out of Friendship'
In answer to Mr. McKean witness said he used the name of Soyka which was the name of an Austrian firm. He had his office in Soyka's office; he received no salary from them nor did he pay them rent. This was done out of friendship, and because he had on occasion rendered help in the export business. Mr. Soyka was his old master. When the feathers came down he stored them in foreign godowns but in none belonging to Soyka. Soyka had no godown now. Soyka had offices in Peking Road about a year and ten months ago. Feathers were not stored there, though samples might have been kept there. His own samples were kept in his office in Soyka's building. The cost of storage of feathers under the contracts with Messrs. Sassoon was deducted from the purchase price. While Messrs. Liddell sent the bill to Messrs. Sassoon for storage, the money was ultimately paid by the Chinese seller.

Mr. McKean—When you use freely the name "Soyka" does not Mr. Soyka know you are using it with firms like Messrs. Sassoon?—A—I did not tell him. I think he knows so far that I have been collecting feathers and goods in the interior and using his name.

Q—Has Mr. Soyka been annoyed, or in any way remonstrated with you since the last time you gave evidence, for using his name?—A—When I started collecting feathers in the interior I told Soyka that I was going to use his name.

In the case of Messrs. Sassoon and the contracts of sale to them you sold a large number of cases as "Soyka"?—Sassoon may have put in their own books the character "Soyka" but really it is my own business.

Original Name Was Soyka
The reason why the name "Soyka" was used by the defendant's compradore in his books was because witness was originally known as Soyka but later it was changed because they learned his personal name, Zee Nan-kee. Recently, about a month ago, he had put up his own signboard. Before that the only signboard outside the office was that of Soyka's. Wohlegemuth used to work at Soyka's in the export business, going to Messrs. Sassoon's. The last cargo witness sold to the defendants which Wohlegemuth inspected was in August. He had heard Wohlegemuth was now a broker for rubber shares. The inspection of feathers for the defendants was carried out now by Chinese.

Mr. Macleod informed his Worship that after Zee Nan-kee had been finished with he proposed to call Mr. Wohlegemuth. He was also going to apply that a request be made to the Austrian Consul General for Mr. Soyka to be ordered to attend the Court.

His Worship remarked that it would not be easy to secure the attendance of Soyka; he could not apply to the Austrian Consul General direct and would have to do it through a neutral consul.

Zee Nan-kee, in answer to his Worship, said he was first connected with Soyka more than ten years ago. He started to use the name "Soyka" at about the same time. Soyka's could hardly be called a big firm and were doing no business now because it was difficult to ship goods abroad. The defendant's compradore called him "Soyka" as a matter of convenience having regard to the fact that he was staying in Soyka's office. From the beginning the defendant's compradore should have called him Zee Nan-kee; it was a mistake that he was called "Soyka." When he dealt with the defendants he dealt with their compradore and saw his chop only. It was by the compradore that he expected to be paid.

Alex. Wohlegemuth in the box then gave evidence to the effect that he left Messrs. Sassoon in September of last year, and had done no business for them since; nor had he received any salary or other payments. It was not true that he had arranged for extra godown space for the defendants with Messrs. Liddell Bros.

The case was adjourned.

Bankruptcy Application
F. H. Hyde applied for a discharge from bankruptcy yesterday in the British Supreme Court in connection with the failure of the Ritz Cafe Company. Mr. F. Alan Robinson, acting official receiver, read the following report concerning Hyde:

The applicant became a partner in the above firm on or about March 10th, 1914. He contributed a sum of Tia 3,000 to the capital of the firm, purchasing three shares. He became Manager of the business, and was entitled to a monthly salary of \$250 which, however, was not paid regularly.

The firm was continually losing money, both before and after the applicant became a partner. It was doing a large business, and was enabled to carry on, partly by capital receipts, through the sale of shares in the firm, but principally on credit given by private individuals. The firm was in financial difficulties from June 1914 onwards.

For some six months after the commencement of the business by the firm in November 1913 no books of account were kept. After May 1914 books were kept, but with so little skill and care that they did not show the financial position of the firm. In view of the extensive credit granted both to and by the firm, it was the duty of the managers, including the applicant, to see that proper books were kept, and this duty was not performed.

The applicant resigned his position as manager on October 21st, 1914, as he was dissatisfied with the management of the business, and his salary was in arrears.

The separate assets of the applicant realised \$5052.17 but the costs and expenses of administering these assets and of litigation in reference to the estate amounted to \$3729.17, and a mortgage debt amounted to \$3022.35, leaving a sum of \$699.35 to be paid out of the assets of the firm. The unsecured separate liabilities of the applicant amounted to \$1081.95. The net assets of the firm amounted to \$2196.54, and the liabilities to \$28,200.00. A first and final dividend of 8 per cent has been paid.

Mr. Robinson added that applicant was prepared to make a payment of \$50 a month towards the liquidation of his liabilities.

His Lordship made an order suspending the discharge for three years on condition that bankrupt consented to judgment for \$699.35 and interest at 5 per cent from the date of the order being entered against him, and an undertaking to pay \$50 a month to the official receiver in liquidation of the said judgment debt.

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RUSSIAN LOAN IN AMERICA
New York, January 11.—The Russian Government has decided to raise a loan of \$100,000,000 in the United States, and two Russian officials, representing a syndicate of Russian bankers, have already left Russia for America.

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THOMAS F. MILLARD

Managing Editor.

WEATHER

The depression is spreading in the Yangtze Valley. Winds from the south-east quadrant north of the Formosa Channel. Variable weather, threatening rain.

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 21, 1916

PROGRESSIVE AND IMPARTIAL

Yunnan and Kweichow

(Peking Gazette)

THE dismissal of Lung Chien-chang, Civil Governor of Kweichow, came as a surprise to no one. It has been evident for some time that something was amiss with affairs in Kweichow and prompt action had to be taken. The request of the ex-Governor for three months' leave of absence "on account of his mother's illness" gave the necessary opportunity of dispensing with the services of this official. It is public knowledge that the attitude of Kweichow has been very strange and therefore a source of no small concern to the Central Government. When the anti-imperialist movement was first started in Yunnan, Kweichow was mentioned as one of three provinces, including Kuangsi and Kuangtung, which were confederates of Yunnan. A telegram from that province reporting on the measures taken there for the maintenance of peace tended to allay doubt and anxiety in Peking, but the rumors persisted that Kweichow was in secret agreement with Yunnan. This was again semi-officially denied and the authorities at Kueiyang, the capital of Kweichow, finally telegraphed the statement that the province had not declared its independence. This, it must be noted, was phrased in a Delphic sense and could be interpreted both ways. Then came the sensational request from Kweichow that the question of the monarchy should be submitted to the Citizens' Convention for reconsideration and that the Ta Huang Ti should be urged to cancel the decision for the monarchical change. Kuangsi, it is true, also sent a circular telegram to the other provinces on the matter, but it only pleaded on behalf of Yunnan and was by no means a protest against the monarchical change. Next came the news that Kweichow desired to remain neutral and that it would tolerate the entrance of neither the Yunnan troops nor the army of the Central Government into Kweichow territory. The request was agreed to by both the Central Government and the Yunnan anti-imperialists; but even since then Kweichow has been carefully watched, and the latest news that Kweichow has sent troops to the Szechuen and Hunan borders must have brought the matter to a climax.

It must be remarked in this connection that the case of Kweichow is unprecedented in Chinese history. The idea of a province remaining neutral towards a rebel province while declaring its loyalty to the Central Government is absurd; but in spite of its absurdity the Government has treated the situation apparently with great tact and tolerance. While the Kweichow authorities were given to understand by various official means such as admonitions from the Tuan Cheng Yuan and the Headquarters of the Generalissimo, it is understood that friendly warnings were sent to Lung Chien-chang from Peking. The fact that Kweichow was actually granted the privilege of remaining neutral is a proof that the Government wished, if possible, to avoid bloodshed or at least an unpleasant "mix-up." The activities of Yunnan towards the province of Szechuen, however, have given the military authorities no little concern. For, as has already been pointed out, the Yunnan expedition to Szechuen would be impossible if the province of Kweichow remained loyal to the Central Government and served as a constant menace to the flank of the Yunnan expedition. The necessity of a strong and capable man at the head of the Kweichow administration has become more pressing as the campaign in northern Yunnan progresses. Thus both from the military and civil point of view, the removal of Lung Chien-chang from office would have been carried out long before if the situation had permitted. While—apart from these general considerations—no one knows the precise reason for the Government's decision to dismiss the Governor from office, it is clear that the circumstances were such that Lung would have been removed sooner or later even if he had chosen to remain in his post in spite of the difficulties encountered with a large number of pro-Tsai Ao men under him. The question hitherto has been one of finding a

successor who would be able to take on the responsibilities without effecting a general change in the personnel of the officialdom in the province.

Then appeared the significant reports in the monarchist papers respecting the bravery of Liu Hsien-chien, the brother of Liu Hsien-shih, the Military Occupation Commissioner of Kweichow, in frightening off the Yunnan troops from the Kweichow border. It may be recalled that last week the Peking monarchist papers published simultaneously a report to the above effect, and almost immediately afterwards was issued the Mandate cashiering Lung Chien-chang from his post, and referring him to the Commission for the Punishment of High Officials for attempting to shirk responsibility at a time of dire necessity. If the reports published concerning him are true, then Liu Hsien-chien, formerly Taoyin of Southern Kweichow, is the only man the Central Government can trust and place in the position vacated by Lung. Meanwhile the point must not be lost sight of that Lung's successor is a brother of the present Military Occupation Commissioner of Kweichow and is supposed to have signed the offensive circular telegram to the provinces issued by Lung. Liu Hsien-shih, it may be remembered, is also supposed to have signed with Tang Chi-yao, Jen Ko-cheng and Tsai Ao the manifesto to the world against the Central Government. The monarchist papers, however, have emphatically denied this report and allege that it was merely an attempt of the rebels to create misunderstanding among the high authorities. Assuming this denial to be correct, then the situation in Kweichow should from henceforth be in the hands of thoroughly loyal officials under the control of the Central Government, and consequently the whole military situation may thereby be altered.

The task of the new Governor is not a small affair. First of all, it is believed that Lung Chien-chang is not a Republican by choice. He, it has been reported even in the monarchist papers, has been under the influence of the republican elements of the Kweichow army, who are mostly Tsai Ao's old proteges. It is even said that Lung actually transmitted a telegram to Peking by an indirect route, stating that all the telegrams sent in opposition to the monarchical changes were not by his authority and he would not hold himself responsible for them as he was then a prisoner surrounded by the rebels, who not only openly rebelled against the Central Government but had a secret understanding with Yunnan. While it is impossible for the present to confirm this news, the same appears probable as Lung has always been looked upon as one of the strongest supporters of the Ta Huang-ti. In these circumstances then the task of the new successor will be doubly difficult. If he is really loyal to the Central Government, and there is no reason to say he is not, he must first of all try to win over or dismiss all the pro-republican officials, military or civil in the province. Until this is done, Kweichow will remain neutral and continue to be a source of annoyances to the Central Government. The hope of the monarchists is that as the two brothers Liu are now holding the highest positions in Kweichow, they will at least try to maintain the general situation and prevent it from becoming worse. Events during the next few days will probably decide the question once and for all. If Kweichow is really rebellious, then the dismissal of a Governor under their influence will probably bring about a crisis. On the other hand if Kweichow is still loyal to the Central Government but is sincerely desirous of avoiding bloodshed within its territory, then the change will be hailed as a blessing since it is known that the new Governor is also in favor of the policy of "friendly neutrality"; that is, while he condemns the revolution in Yunnan he wishes to avoid bloodshed in the province of Kweichow.

Meanwhile rumors of the wildest kinds are circulated by Japanese agents respecting the attitude of Kweichow. One report says that Kweichow formally declared its independence or rather temporary severance from the Peking Government on the 9th instant and a special delegation was sent across the frontier to Yunnan to make the necessary arrangements for co-operation. This rumor can, of course, be dismissed without consideration as official telegrams were received from Liu Hsien-chien, the new Governor as late as the 12th, saying nothing about disturbance but stating that peace and order reigned in his part of the province, which borders on the Yunnan frontier. Another rumor, which must also be discarded like that about Chungking, is to the effect

LIGHTS AND STORMS

By Frederic J. Haskin

WITH the coming of the winter gale season, now at its height, the real work of the year begins for the lighthouse service. For the men who tend the towers and lightships do a great deal besides regulating their lamps. They form a sort of supplementary life-saving service, and one with an exceptional record of risks taken and lives saved.

The storm season always begins in the early fall with a series of hurricanes that come swirling up from the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, nearly always destroying vessels; often devastating islands such as Jamaica, which lost its whole banana crop in the autumn of 1915; and occasionally striking the southern cities of the United States. The fall of 1915 was the worst in many a year. There were three hurricanes in six weeks and two of them struck both Galveston and New Orleans. The great damage done was duly set forth, but how much the lighthouse keepers prevented by sticking to their posts has not even been estimated.

Bolivar Light stands off Galveston Harbor. On the night of the Galveston storm all families in the immediate vicinity took refuge in the tower, where they waited and wondered if the whole structure would be blown into the sea, for it swayed like a tree-trunk in the terrific wind. The keepers were too busy to speculate on the chances of being drowned, for in a storm such as this the light is immensely more necessary to shipping than in a calm. Bolivar is a rotating light, and the swaying of the tower threw the mechanism so badly out of gear that it was necessary to turn it by hand. After a time even this became impossible, so Bolivar Light burned as a fixed beacon all through the night of the storm. The direct force of the wind blew in the iron door of the lighthouse, which the keepers were forced to close at great risk, to protect the towers from the wash of the waves, which had already swept away everything on Bolivar Point except the light itself.

Hardly a light in the storm district came through the night of this hurricane unscathed. Half a dozen of them were maintained by hand after the mechanism which gives them their characteristic flashes of light and darkness, by which seamen recognize them, had been put out of order. The high waves ripped off storm shutters yards above ordinary high-water mark, bent and tore away iron roofs, smashed wharves, and even bent iron foundations, but the keepers stuck to their posts and kept the lights shining.

In the later hurricane which struck New Orleans, the storm pines about some of the lanterns were blown in, and had to be replaced in a wind that blew ninety to a hundred miles an hour. One keeper kept a glow in his tower by hanging a lantern behind the lens when the light was put out of commission. Another man, in charge of an off-shore beacon, hung his beacon from a near-by tree when his light was destroyed.

The first duty of a keeper is to tend his light, to keep it burning even though the mechanism is smashed and the windows blown in, with the tower swaying in a hundred-and-twenty mile gale. He finds time to conduct extensive life-saving operations on the side, however. The records show that life and property were saved by keepers and assistants on 143 occasions in the past year. The rescued included everything from exhausted swimmers to disabled airships.

Motor-boat rescues are perhaps the commonest. These craft get caught in the currents which drive them toward the rocks, and in case of any engine trouble, they are practically helpless. Then the keeper, who has been observing their progress with a glass from the tower, rows out and tows them to safety, after which his report generally states that he repaired the motor for them and sent them on their way. Light tenders (the service vessels which supply lightships and lightships with fuel and food) very often give assistance to the distressed at sea. During the past year they have saved several ships which were on fire, and which, according to the ships' captains, would otherwise have been lost.

The tenders rescued men in open boats who had left a sinking ship and floated about for days without food or water when the light-ship found them. Tenders pulled vessels off bars where they had grounded, and light-keepers on one occasion performed the same service with their power-boats. The officers and crew of a light-tender off the Maine coast landed to help in fighting a forest-fire. Perhaps the most sensational rescue was made in New York har-

bor, when a light keeper rowed out to pick up two aviators whose machine suddenly dropped into the bay. Both men and aeroplanes were rescued.

So the lighthouse service makes a sort of federal coast emergency relief system, as well as an unbroken series of guiding beacons that stretches from the northern tip of Maine around to the northern tip of Alaska and our island possessions too. Under the general head of "Aids to Navigation," the service maintains about 15,000 lighthouses, light-ships, lighted buoys, bell-buoys, whistling buoys, fog signals and submarine signals. Every reef on our long coast-line has its warder.

Light-ships are used on exposed shoals where it is impracticable or too expensive to build a lighthouse. The service maintains 53 of these vessels, some of which are very old. One of them has been doing duty for 66 years. The more modern ships are equipped with standard engines, by which they can leave port when relieved under their own power, and also work their way back to station should one of the winter gales tear them away.

A light-ship is anchored as firmly as a skill can anchor her, but the sea is stronger in the end than any weight and chain, so the beacon-ships are sometimes forced out of station for miles. At such time coolness and skill are needed to save the vessel, because the mere fact that she is there at all shows that the situation is a dangerous one.

As soon as the anchors drag or the cables give way, the keeper puts out his light, which has then become a false guide and worse than none. He hoists the regular riding lights of a vessel at sea, and weathers the storm as best he can. When the sea goes down he hoists the international code signal for a light-ship off station—the square yellow flag over a red-white and blue pennant, which in the language of ships spells Q. E., and waits for a tow back to station, in case his vessel has no power of her own.

The language of the flags is comprehensible to any ship of any nation. Instances are known where captains of ships in a foreign port who knew no word of each other's language, had recourse to the ships' signal flags to carry on a conversation.

Besides the 53 light-vessels, and 13 similar vessels used for relief purposes, the lighthouse service uses 46 tenders. They supply the light-ships and stations, maintain the buoyage system, carry construction and repair materials, and transport employees and inspectors to and from duty. In 1915 the tenders covered a total distance of 469,000 nautical miles.

Sometimes the landing of mail and supplies from the tender on one of the rocky isolated promontories or islands, where many of the lights are placed, becomes a task of difficulty and danger. At some of the isolated Alaskan stations use is made of a line-throwing gun, similar to the guns used by the coast-guard. Such a gun becomes part of the lighthouse equipment, and does away with the dangers of lowering a boat in a high sea. The rope is simply shot from ship to shore, and the supplies and mail-bag swung across the gap.

The lighthouse service is continually experimenting with new devices to increase its efficiency, and its operations offer wide field to the ingenious. A method of signaling under water by means of an oscillator is being developed. Radio stations are installed on several of the tenders, and first steps are being taken toward using a new method for locating a vessel at sea with respect to a lighthouse. The lighthouse in question sends out both radio flashes and electric flashes at the same instant. The radio flash is a good deal speedier than sound, and gets to the vessel sooner. By noting the difference in time of arrival between the flash and the sound, it is thought that ships will be able to calculate their distance from a lighthouse in foggy weather. The chief drawback seems to be the variable factor of the wind, and the system is hardly practicable as yet. Another new device is the so-called sound-deflector—a great sound-shield to be placed behind the powerful fog-horns in some of our big city harbors. The continual blasts of the fog-horn all through the night are a good deal of a nuisance to the water-gate population, and the sound-deflector, which throws the sound out to sea, is expected to minimize it considerably.

The safeguarding of the dangerous Alaskan coast-line goes steadily on. Aids to navigation of all kinds have been more than doubled in number there in the last five years, and the increase in lights for that period totals 293 per cent. Our other outlying possessions, at Guantanamo Bay in Cuba, and our naval bases in the South Seas, at Samoa and Guam, are lighted at an annual expense of only \$4,500.

advance guards of the Government and the Yunnan troops have crossed swords some distance from Suchow, which resulted in the rebels being badly defeated. This is evidently an effort on the part of the paper to attempt an intelligent anticipation of a future event. If anything of the sort had happened, the high military authorities would certainly have published the news. The situation remains unchanged except in Kweichow, where some startling developments are expected.

What To Do

By J. L. Garvin

(From the Observer of December 13)

Nearly a year ago we stated to the country the even truth, neither more nor less. We said that Germany was no more deceived about the issue than was England about the cost and the effort required, and that there would be a fight to stagger imagination before Germany went down. Without swerving towards either the cloakiers or the croakers, we have continued to preach steadily from that text. The lesson is not yet well learned. We must restate it more simply than ever today. We entreat every man and woman whose intelligence we can reach that they make it a matter of conscience, that they lay the one true lesson to their hearts. Conventional traditions, party and personal attachments—what are these to us now by comparison with Britain's cause and the duty of enforcing such a political management of the struggle as shall give a better chance, and the best chance, to our flesh and blood in the field?

I.—The War No Mystery

This war is as plain in its outlines as it is vast. Every earnest citizen is well able to understand it, and to see—putting aside overdrawn indictments as firmly as specious apologies—where we have come short and what we have to do. There is no mystery-mongering about this war beyond what the inferior sort of politicians and others have attempted to create. There has been no room in it for the secrets and subtleties of the older strategy in the days of smaller armies and more mobile operations. At every successive stage since the trench warfare began we have been confronted in advance with coming certainties to which—or so it has often seemed—only those who ought to have been most awake were blind. As it was before so it is now, only more so. Again we have a definite situation to expect. Only incapacity or inertia, or the party and personal interests of which we should rid our minds, can raise artificial dispute about it or cause us to be again unready.

In this business, indeed, "Things are what they are, and their consequences will be what they will be; why then should we seek to be deceived?" There is no room for misconception of any kind, whether sanguine or anxious, unless we wish willfully to deceive ourselves. There is no cause for fear, but there is no excuse for illusion. There is no question about the Allies gaining some manner of final victory. There is a question—one more important than anything else to every one of us—whether we are not in danger by our own present fault and undue indulgence towards those who govern us of taking as a matter of course a dilatory and ineffective conduct of the war, and letting the struggle drag out longer than it need toward a less decisive result than we might have gained.

II.—Foresight "The Mother of Safety"

This is the real thing that we must keep before us as a criterion of all criticism. This, we repeat, is what must compel men and women of every household at home to bestir themselves in the interests of their flesh and blood in the field, and what must make them justly resolve henceforth to be a little harder on official complacency. When our men are in the winter trenches, or enduring perhaps more unsheltered and pitiless rigours among the snows of the Balkans, we must look well into our own paramount duty to them and see strictly to it that Ministers do theirs.

We say these things not vaguely, but for a perfectly clear purpose, which our readers today are bound to set themselves to grasp. They will find it worth their while. All concerned now know what Germany is going to do. Mere speculation is eliminated. The enemy has still the initiative. The enemy means more than ever to make a definite and desperate use of the initiative—more urgent necessity being the mother of fiercer effort. What we have to prepare for is undoubted, and "provident foresight is the mother of safety." Indispensable to us are more foresight and vigour—more grip and grit in the handling of our affairs. The attack on Serbia found the Government without a plan. The Bulgars rising took them by surprise. The Greek defection took them by a surprise from which they hardly seem to have efficiently recovered even yet. The Bagdad check, untimely and disagreeable, again surprised them. This attitude so often repeated in the midst of the obvious possibilities of the greatest of wars does not strike the nation as being either impressive or helpful. The country has been very patient. If after these successive experiences the future developments of the struggle are to find the Government once more unready, disconcerted and exhibiting the most unmistakable difficulties in

making up its mind or remaining fixed in any decision, the country will insist on a considerable political change.

III.—Herr Bethmann's Defiance

The Germans themselves have been good enough to explain their side of the situation, in a way that enables us to disengage the truth from the usual colored wrappings and gilt paper. In this sense the Germans Chancellor rendered on Thursday the greatest possible service to the Allies. Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg is a sort of Mephistopheles in a surplice, who, against all the promptings of his original nature, has to talk the inevitable cant of the Prussian *fauz bonhomme*. His speech in the peace debate was a remarkable exhibition—a forced psalm, full of boastfulness and menace. He made it still clearer than before that there can be no peace until Germany is beaten to the ground. Germany is wholly in the hands, not of the people—though in the mass the people themselves are still willing and confident pawns—but in the hands of the war-dynasty and the war caste. These, in their own interests, dare not yield until the very last extremity of the only terms which the Allies could accept. Let us be absolutely certain of that, if indeed there were any doubt about it before.

The German Chancellor's object, therefore, was to confirm national belief in eventual victory after a third campaign, which will be the most determined yet fought. Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg declared: "Our calculations show no flaw and no uncertain factors to destroy our firm confidence." He maintained that Germany would have enough food and men to the end; the longer the Allies sought to dispute the issue the worse and worse it would be for them. To all who are acquainted with German thought and long-cherished schemes, the Pewter Chancellor (if we may call him so, as Prince Bulow was called the Silver Chancellor) sufficiently indicated the programme. Germany still seeks to establish her military and commercial ascendancy from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf. Summoning up her energies for one more gigantic trial, she means therefore to stake her main effort once more against Russia. For both these purposes the mastery of the Balkans is indispensable.

This is what we have led our readers to expect, and they will find that we have not misled them. The Turks, under German officers and with German equipment, will be organized as never before to menace England in the directions both of Egypt and Bagdad in the hope of keeping a larger and larger part of Britain's forces on the defensive, and as far away as possible from the European theatre, where, nevertheless, the main issues of the war will be decided.

IV.—Allies War Council in Paris

The Germans will fight on because they must. Just because they must they will make the utmost effort conceivable. That and nothing less is what we have to prepare against. We cannot be too strong. We want men and still more men, and we want them immediately. It is agreed that we want forces for Egypt and Mesopotamia, but we want larger and much larger forces for the Balkans too, as well as over a million men for the full needs of the Western front. This is our statement of certainties and necessities. From no part of it can there be any getting away. No Minister whose vigilance may henceforth be weaker than this, or who may put our needs lower than this, can long continue to occupy a place in the councils of this country, or can escape the responsibility for the cumulative errors and mismanagement that would otherwise be proved. Again we say that "Things are what they are, and the consequences will be what they will be; why then should we seek to be deceived?"

It is the world-war—not the war of the West alone or the East alone, but the world-war. The Balkans are the pivot of its destinies. The main swing of things is beyond the Balkans, but there is the pivot. Until the Allies have used their superior resources to make their mastery of the Balkans certain, the broader issues throughout Europe and perhaps elsewhere will be uncertain.

Having acknowledged the valuable help which the German Chancellor gives us in arriving at these conclusions, we can turn towards the situation of the Allies in relation to the Balkans. This has been the prime concern of all their deliberations, and matters, so far as their decisions are concerned, have moved finally in the direction we ventured to hope last week. The great Military Council of the Allies in Paris has resumed its conferences day after day. General Joffre has, of course, held the presidency. With him have been Sir

John French and Sir Archibald Murray, the Chief of our Imperial General Staff, General Jilinsky for Russia, General Porro for Italy, with a Belgian General and a Serbian General. Far more important than Herr Bethmann's speech is this convocation. Its military authority is paramount. Now that its recommendation is given let it be binding. Let it be carried out without further doubting or swerving by all the Allies, and let Britain show the example. Upon that principle much, indeed perhaps everything, depends.

V.—Greek "Benevolent Neutrality"

We pass to the actual situation in the Balkans. It is a situation which in every part of its aspect, military and diplomatic, can only be regarded as a thing to be retrieved as soon as the passing of the snows makes possible free movement and larger operations. The actual positions of affairs gives cause for anxiety in several respects, and it would be useless and mischievous from any point of view to disguise either the disastrous effects of abandoning the peninsula or the immediate difficulties of holding on at a base from which the future offensive can be developed. There is even yet no assured settlement with Greece. For the agony of the Serbs and the hazards of the Western Allies King Constantine and the pro-German party in Greece are responsible. In our eyes British diplomacy is little to be excused for not having laid sterner stress on that sinister point weeks ago, or for ever having wavered for a single moment on the subject.

In the *Daily Telegraph* and the *Manchester Guardian* the other day a long and remarkable uncensored dispatch from a very competent witness threw full light at last on the position as it existed about a fortnight ago. A more extraordinary state of complications, nor one more signally humiliating to this country as the mistress of the seas, cannot be imagined. It was a mixture of farce and melodrama, with some lurking threat of tragedy. The Huns and Bulgars, as from the first had been expected, were moving down the Macedonian Valleys in heavy strength with a design to envelop the Franco-British Allies on east and west—on the Strumitza side as well as the Macedonian side—and either to surround them or to drive them into the sea. In these circumstances the complete command of the base at Salonica was indispensable for the mere safety of the Allied forces. They had landed, remember, under terms of "benevolent neutrality" from the Greek Government.

(To Be Continued)

Correspondence

Business Methods

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Dear Sir.—There has been much public and private discussion recently of the business methods of certain nationalities who have discovered for themselves that the way to do big business with the Chinese is to do it directly. The conventional system of opening a treaty port office and then walling it against Chinese intrusion, with a comprador as gate-keeper, is now very evidently antiquated. Most of the older firms in Shanghai did not think so before the war but they have been thinking it over a great deal in the past year.

The traders who have learned something of the Chinese language, something of China's interior markets, and have then gone to the Chinese with the trade they wanted, have done more in ten years than many conservative merchants, with their cohorts of compradores and their treasured wholesale buyers have done in a half century.

It is difficult to point out a house which has pushed salesmen and

advertising into the interior that has not been successful in a big way.

The British Chamber of Commerce

has made public acknowledgment of

its approval of the new system of

China trading by founding a school

for the study of the Chinese language.

In spite of war conditions there is

a steadily growing influx of American

commercial men into the Orient, and

it is to be hoped that they will be

alive to the possibilities that lie in

going to the Chinese with their

goods, going to them in their own

language, and placing merchandise

in their rich interior markets. If the

American Chamber of Commerce does

its duty by the newly arrived, it will

discourage the old system of dealing

with local wholesalers through com-

pradores and will advise them to

push salesmen up country where they

can barter with the buying Chinese

and get to know them and their

needs. Yours Faithfully,

R. Y. G.

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

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CREAM OF APR-COTS

Drain canned Del Monte Brand apricots, and rub them through a colander. Return them to their own liquor and cook for several minutes, stirring steadily. Soak three-quarters of a package of gelatine in a quart of milk for two hours, fire stirring a pinch of soda into the milk. Pour into a double boiler and stir over the fire until the gelatine is dissolved, add the apricots and stir again. Take from the fire and beat until almost cold, and, when cold, add the whites of four eggs, beaten stiff, and whip until the mixture is stiff. Turn into a mould wet with cold water and set on the ice. Serve with powdered sugar and cream, or with sweetened whipped cream. This is delicious.

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Agents.

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Daily Home Magazine Page

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Leisure Hour

How the Earth Was Formed

By Dr. Arthur L. Day
(Home Secretary of the National
Academy of Sciences)

It must have been a very turbulent sea, the molten surface of our earth upon which the rocky crust began to form. The first patches of crust were probably shattered over and over again by escaping gases and violent explosions of which our waning volcanic activity is but a feeble echo.

If the earth was first gaseous, and the outer surface gradually condensed to a liquid, its outer portions at least must have been whirled and tumbled about sufficiently, even in a few thousand years (which is a very small interval in the formation of an earth), to mix its various ingredients pretty thoroughly. It has accordingly been hard to see just how it came to separate into individual rocks of such widely different appearance and character. Of course, the number of its ingredients was large.

We have already discovered eighty or more different elementary substances in the earth, and there is an almost endless number of more or less stable compounds of these. The freezing of an earth is therefore different from the freezing of pure water, but the freezing of salt water offers a clue to the explanation of the way in which the earth solidified as we find it. When salt water freezes, the salt is practically all left behind. The ice contains much less salt and the remaining water relatively more salt than before freezing began. Applying this familiar observation to the supposed molten surface of the earth as it began to solidify, we have a suggestion of order and reason in its separation into so many kind of rocks.

Now, what more promising questions occur to one than these: If the earth was originally fluid, as it appears to have been, and has gradually cooled down to its present state, its component minerals must at some time have been much more thoroughly mixed than now; how did

they come to separate in the process of cooling into highly individualized masses and groups as we now find them, and what were the steps in their deposition?

If the whole earth, was hot, whence came the marble of which we have so much and which can withstand no heat? What has given us the valuable deposits of iron, of gold, of precious stones? What determines the various crystal forms found in the different minerals, and what is their relation? Some must have formed under pressure, some without pressure, some with the help of water, and some without. Where is the centre, and what the source of energy in our volcanoes? All these questions, and many more, the geophysicist may attempt to answer.

The Geophysical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution at Washington has entered upon some of the investigations suggested by this long preliminary study of the earth—the physical properties and conditions of formation of the rocks and Minerals. The Department of Terrestrial Magnetism of the same institution has undertaken, another—the earth's magnetism; the German Geophysical Laboratory at Goettingen a third—the earthquakes—and these will no doubt be followed by others.

Household Suggestions

Tr silvers to be kept bright the chamol leather should be constantly washed. Make a nice lather of yellow soap and warm water, and squeeze the leather in this until perfectly clean. Then rinse in clean soapy water and squeeze dry. Hang in the air to dry, and during this process work the leather about with the hands to make it soft.

Woolen articles look better and shrink less if they are not rinsed. Wash them in two lots of soapy water, adding a little blue to the last; then put them through the wringer and shake them well.

Metal teapots, when not used for some time, are apt to become musty. This may be prevented by dropping a lump of sugar into the pot before putting it away. The sugar absorbs all dampness.

To remove tar stains, rub the spot first with lard and then with soap. Leave for an hour and then wash in hot water softened with ammonia. If traces still remain rub with turpentine.

Paint may be removed from windows with hot vinegar. This will also soften paint brushes which have become hardened.

When cutting fur never use acids; use a razor or a very sharp penknife to cut through the skin at the back.

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Why Perpetual Motion is Absurd

By Dr. L. Lecornu of the French
Academy of Sciences

Nothing is lost; nothing is created. Such is the great adage of modern science. Lavoisier proved it for matter; he showed that the material mass remains rigorously invariable through all transformations. Hydrogen and oxygen, combining, produce a weight equal to the sum of their own weights. It is as impossible for man to produce or destroy an atom as it is for him to create heaven and earth.

Later it was realized that the same law of conservation extended to energy, which is matter's capacity for work. Energy, a veritable Proteus, clothes itself in many diverse forms; it may be mechanical, caloric, chemical, electric, &c., but everywhere and always it maintains its entire power. Here is a cannon, loaded and ready to fire. Nothing moves. But the chemical energy of the explosive, constituted by the tension of a myriad of molecular springs, is waiting for the signal to be given by the cap. At this signal the molecules rush impetuously; the energy becomes caloric; then everything coordinates in a monster push on the projectile. It is now mechanical energy that is carrying this through space, and when it reaches its target there is another metamorphosis; the energy is crumbled, as it were, producing terrible shocks, accompanied by the phenomenon of heat. The energy, again become caloric, is now dissipated in the air or in the earth, without, however, ceasing to exist. The drop of water which falls into the ocean remains a drop of water for all that.

Nothing of all this would take place if the explosive were not previously prepared. Whence comes its latent energy? Without going into details, let us remember that modern explosives are formed from organic substances, and that the tissues of plants develop only under the action of the heat and light of the sun. So in the last analysis it is the energy of the sun that is accumulated in the powder.

And now if an inventor were to bring to me a design for, let me say, a wheel destined to revolve indefinitely through the action of more or less heavy weights ingeniously dispersed about its periphery, I should say to him:

It is useless to look at your designs; the sole source of energy that you pretend to utilize is that of weight; now each of your weights is going to receive energy during its descent, but it is going to consume just as much energy in rising to regain its point of departure. At the end of one revolution the weight will have given you nothing. Under these circumstances, if you could suppress friction and the resistance of the air, your wheel would keep on turning indefinitely on condition that it accomplished nothing. A meagre result, which would be realized equally well with a wheel that was not embarrassed

Seeing Colors at Great Distances

Much attention is now being paid in Europe to the colors of uniforms, officers being anxious that their men shall be as inconspicuous as possible against their back-ground. A writer in Nature sums up the results of recent experiences as follows:

"Khaki is doubtless difficult to distinguish amidst sandy wastes; gray or green might be better against grass or foliage. Of all colors red is the most conspicuous at a distance. Not only is it the color which presents the most vivid contrast with the ordinary back-ground, but there appear to be certain physiological factors which accentuate this impression. For example, it is well known that the central region of the eye

(which is mainly used for the observation of distant objects) is highly sensitive to the red and of the spectrum and correspondingly insensitive to blue and green. It has also been alleged that, owing to the eye lens not being achromatic, most people find it difficult to focus distant blue and violet light; and that such objects readily merge in the landscape because their outlines are hazy and blurred."

He mentions also cases of adaptation to special surroundings, such as white uniforms for snow-covered ground and the breaking up of outlines by mottling or stripes. Again, the mirror surface that reflects surrounding colors has been found most effective in making airships invisible.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 20, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.70
Shanghai Gold Bars: 975 touch:	—
Bar Silver:	—
Copper Cash:	1840
Sovereigns:	—
buying rate @ 2-1/4 Tls.	7.71
Exch. @ 73-Mex. \$	10.56
Peking Bar:	295
Native Interest:	.08

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	26 1/2 d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	—
3 m-s.	—
4 m-s.	—
6 m-s.	—
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	—
Ex. Paris on London, 60 d-s.	27.92
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T.	4.77
Consols	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 2-7 1/2
London	Demand 2-7 1/2
India	T.T. 192 1/2
Paris	T.T. 359
Paris	Demand 359 1/2
Hamburg	T.T. —
Hamburg	Demand —
New York	T.T. 61 1/2
New York	Demand 61 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 75 1/2
Japan	T.T. 31 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 198 1/2

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cds. 2-3 1/2
London	4 m-s. Docy. 2-3 1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 2-3 1/2
London	6 m-s. Docy. 2-3 1/2
Paris	4 m-s. 377 1/2
Hamburg	4 m-s. —
New York	4 m-s. 65

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JANUARY

\$1-Hk. Tls.	7.02
Hk. Tls. 1-Franc	3.92
1-Mark	2.94
Gold 1-Hk. Tls.	1.48
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen	1.34
" 1-Rupies	2.14
" 1-Roubles	2.28
" 1-Mex. \$	1.50

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

Exchange Quotations

On Germany—

Tel. Transfers	265 1/2 nom.
Demand	265
Bank Drafts, 4 m-s.	267
Credit, 4 m-s.	—
Docy. Bills, 4 m-s.	311 1/2
Docy. Bills, 6 m-s.	314 1/2

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange

(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.6825
Chinese Dollars, 72.5875
On Peking, Demand, 105 1/2
On Tientsin, Demand, 106 1/2
On Newchwang, Demand, 84 1/2
On Hankow, Demand, 105 1/2
On Chungking, Demand, 105 1/2
On Nanchang, Demand, 73 1/2
On Foochow, Demand, 98 1/2
On Amoy, Demand, 72 1/2
On Swatow, Demand, 97 1/2
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 63 1/2
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72 1/2
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 97 1/2

January 20, 1916.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, January 19.—Following are today's rubber market prices:—

Plantation, First Latex:

Spot: 3s. 6 1/2 d.

April to June delivery: 3s. 6 1/2 d. to 3s. 7 d.

Tendency of market: Steadier.

Last Quotation, London, January 18:—

Spot: 3s. 6 1/2 d. to 3s. 7 1/2 d.

April to June delivery: 3s. 6 d.

Buyers.

Tendency of market: Irregular.

INDIANS COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, January 19.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills were as follows:—

Tenders for Bills and Deferred Transfers:

Highest price	1s. 4 3/4 d.
Tenders at	1s. 4 3/4 d.
Receive	9%
Tenders and transfers:	—
Highest price	1s. 4 3/4 d.
Tenders at	1s. 4 1/4 d.
Receive	9%

Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 8,900,000.

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102 Bubbling Well Road Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress, 60 rooms separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

Chempedak Estate Pays 12 1-2 Per Cent

A dividend of 12 1/2 per cent. was declared at the sixth annual general meeting of shareholders of the Chempedak Rubber and Gambia Estate, Ltd., held at Messrs. Wattle and Co's, No. 10, Canton Rd., yesterday, Mr. W. S. Davidson presided, the other directors present being Messrs. W. S. Jackson, and C. W. Wrightson. The shares represented numbered 9,608.

The chairman said: With your permission, I intend to follow the usual custom of taking the report and accounts as read, as they have been issued for some time and, no doubt, you have studied them carefully.

The auditors' report is as follows:—"We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. The above balance sheet, which is in accordance with the books, accounts and vouchers in Shanghai and the audited accounts received from the Malacca agents, is, in our opinion, properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the company's affairs at October 31, 1915, according to the best of our information and the explanations given us and as shown by the books of the company. Title deeds for 133 acres, 1 rood and 33 poles have not yet been issued."

The accounts are presented in the usual form and it has been the endeavor of your directors to make the report as complete as possible. Notwithstanding the fact that the output for the year exceeded that for the previous year by less than 8,000 lbs., the balance transferred from working account is nearly double that of the previous year.

Lower Production Cost

This result is chiefly attributable to the lower cost of production, which was about 3 1/2 d. per pound less than that of the previous year, but I should also remind you that the unsold stock in last year's accounts was taken in at a very low valuation. Following up this precedent, the unsold stock in the accounts now before you has been valued at 75 Tael cents, or, roughly, 1s. 10 1/4 d. per pound and, thanks to the very considerable improvement in the price of rubber which has taken place since the close of the company's year, it should realize a very substantial surplus.

The average number of trees in tapping throughout the year was 3,300 less than that of the previous year. This was due to thinning-out, which, as you will have learned from the report, necessitated the removal of 4,800 trees that were being tapped.

The removal of these 4,800 trees, no doubt, was partly responsible for the output falling short of the estimate, but shortage of Chinese labor, owing to the repatriation of many thousands by the Straits Government, also contributed.

The policy of thinning-out, where the trees are planted too closely, will be continued until the desired number per acre, approximately 100, is reached, but this number will vary according to the soil and situation.

Turning to the balance sheet, you will see that the sum charged to development account was Tls. 13,180.24. This represents an expenditure of rather less than 14 per acre per annum and may be regarded as satisfactory. The other expenditure on capital account is quite ordinary and, I think, requires no explanation.

Capital Increased

You will not have failed, however, to notice that the capital was increased during the year by the issue of 1,600 new shares. These shares were sold in June last, at par and, in doing so, your directors carried out the promise made to you at the last annual meeting.

The capital now works out at under 138 per planted acre, which must be regarded as moderate, particularly as, from now on, the cost of upkeep of the immature area will not be a serious drain on the revenue, since the proportion of general expenditure to be charged to development will diminish rapidly.

That is all I have to say about the accounts, but, to enable you to appreciate the company's position and prospects, I may tell you that the output for the current year is estimated at 110,000 lbs. and that the cost of production, which will include 70% of general expenditure, will probably be about the same as for last year, while the sum to be spent

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 500,000.00

Paid Up Capital Tls. 50,000.00

A British Company

Issuing all forms of Life, Endowment and Annuity Policies at current rates.

Assurance Fund (31-3-15) Tls. 9,069,647.72

Assurances in force exceed Tls. 31,700,000.00

Head Office—SHANGHAI

Agencies throughout Asia.

on capital account, including 30% of general charges, is estimated at Straits \$10,500. Of the estimated output, 24 tons, or about one half, have been sold forward at 2s. 9 1/2 d. per pound f.o.b. Malacca and it is the present intention of your directors to market the rest of the crop as ready cargo.

The estate is reported by the company's agents in Malacca to be in a very satisfactory condition and the growth of the rubber, especially the younger trees, to be excellent. Weeding costs again show a reduction and the estimates of expenditure for the current year foreshadow a further decrease.

Mr. Robertson, the manager, continues in charge of your

(Continued on Page 9)

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 500,000

Bankers:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEACH,

Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road,

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1830.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed . . . Yen 45,000,000

Capital Paid-up 30,000,000

Reserve Fund 20,000,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshan London Port Arthur
Bombay Liao yang S. Francisco
Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney
Changchun Lyons Sianfu
Daly Mukden Tieling
Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin
Harbin Newchwang Tokio
Hongkong New York Tientsin
Honolulu Osaka
Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.
March 10, 1915.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$100,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality. Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHUN,

General Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.

For 6 months at 4% per annum.

For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,

Chief Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai. 4275 5559.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund 1,800,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:

33 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornhill Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Gieschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Penang
Bankok Holo Puket
Batavia Ipoh Rangoon
Bombay Karachi Saigon
Calcutta Klang Seremban
Canton Kobe Shanghai
Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore
Colombo Madras Sourabaya
Delhi Malacca Taiping
Fochow Manila Tientsin
Haiphong Medan Tientsin
Yokohama Hankow New York

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000.00

Reserves 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
Batambang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Mongtze Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Pondichery Peking Tourane
Haiphong Papeete
Hankow Pnom-Penh

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,

Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital Frs. 45,000,000

1/3 of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,

Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai. 4275 5559.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 15,000,000

\$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

Hon. D. Landale, Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. [Chairman]
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. E. Shellin.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking
Bangkok Johore Penang
Batavia Kobe Rangoon
Bombay Kuala Lumpur
Calcutta London Shanghai
Canton Lyons Singapore
Colombo Malacca Sourabaya
Fochow Manila Tientsin
Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin
Harbin Nagasaki Tientsin
Hilo New York Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,

Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000

Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Capital contributed by Kpg. Tls. the Chinese Government . . . 5,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.</

Business and Official

Notices

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2250.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Ratepayers, duly qualified under Article XIX of the Land Regulations, have been proposed and seconded, and have given their written consent to serve, if elected, as Councillors for the Foreign Community of Shanghai for the Municipal year 1916.

Mr. E. I. Ezra
Baron Yoshiaki Fujimura
Count L. Jezierski
Messrs. J. Johnstone
C. G. S. Mackie
W. L. Merriman
E. C. Pearce
E. C. Richards
C. Stephariss
A. S. P. White-Cooper

Mr. H. G. Simms being the only nominee by registered landowners has been elected Land Commissioner for 1916.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, January 14, 1916. 8451

The Permata Rubber Estate, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, No. 1 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road, today, the 21st January, 1916, at 5.30 p.m., when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st October, 1915, will be presented to the Shareholders.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 13th January to the 21st January, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. RICHARDS,
Secretary.
Shanghai, 7th January, 1916. 8375

FOR SALE

One BLUE STAR SAPPHIRE (weight 66 1/2 carats), unequalled in beauty, very rare and old, set around with 34 Brilliant, suitable for Brooch, Pendant, or Crown, etc., etc. Net price \$17,500.00 Hongkong currency.

A SAFE BARGAIN.
We undertake to refund the value less 20 per cent., if it is returned in good order and condition within two years, and 10 per cent. within 3rd, 4th and 5th year from date of sale.
To make a safe bargain in diamonds come to us.

MOHDEEN & Co.,
Jewellers,
33 and 40, Queen's Road, Central,
Hongkong. 8448

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2251.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS.
THE Poll will remain open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., on Thursday and Friday, January 20 and 21.

No Voting Tickets are issued. Qualified ratepayers desiring to vote are required to attend at either of the Voting Stations and to mark on a list the names of the persons, not exceeding nine, for whom they intend to vote.

Voting Stations will be established at:
The Tax Office, 7A, The Bund.
The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Sub-Agency, 9, Broadway.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, January 17, 1916. 8469

JUST ARRIVED!

AUSTRALIAN
FRESH CREAMERY
BUTTER

The "Falcon" Brand,
95 cts. per lb.

SAM JOE & Co.
1114, Broadway
'Phone 1095 8462

NOTICE

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
Mass., Institute of Technology.
Alumni dinner, Saturday, January 22, Palace Hotel, 8 p.m.

All members intending to be present are requested to notify the undersigned before Saturday noon.

DR. A. M. DUNLAP,
19, Whangpoo Road.
W. A. ADAMS,
39, Nanking Road. 8505

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:-

Accountants..... 2
Clerks..... 42
Typists..... 2
Overseers..... 18
Stenographers..... 3
Watchmen..... 3
Printer..... 1

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary 8872

ITALIANS RE-ESTABLISH OLD GORIZIA POSITIONS

After Fierce Fighting They Regain All the Trenches Lost Earlier

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, January 18.—The official communique issued this evening stated: After severe fighting, the Italians re-captured all the trenches north-west of Gorizia which they lost on Saturday, thus re-establishing their old lines.

British Smash German Defences at Fricourt

Exploding Mine, Destroy Large Part of Parapets; Opponents Suffer Heavily

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 18.—General Sir Douglas Haig's communique states: We exploded a mine, near Fricourt, yesterday, destroying a large portion of the enemy's parapets. The enemy suffered considerably both from the explosion and by our artillery-fire following it.

Apart from intermittent artillery activity, today was quiet.

Paris, January 18.—The official communique issued yesterday evening stated: Between the Oise and the Aisne, our batteries wrecked the German trenches at Moulin Tournet.

The French artillery was active against sensitive points of the enemy's front in the Champagne and Woëvre. An enemy battery in the Vosges was badly damaged by shell-fire.

The communique this afternoon stated that there was nothing to report.

Obituary

Sir R. Scobie

Reuter's Service
London, January 18.—The death is announced of the Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew Scobie.

NATAL COURT-MARTIAL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 19.—A court-martial has opened at Chatham for the trial of certain survivors of H.M.S. Natal. The proceedings were private.

PEASE NOT IN CABINET

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 19.—It is understood that Mr. J. A. Pease, Postmaster General, will not be a member of the Cabinet.

MISLEADING FIGURES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 19.—The Daily News and Daily Chronicle declare that the figures published by the Morning Post of American exports to neutral countries are misleading, because Holland and Scandinavia were merely importing from America and Great Britain what formerly they received from Germany.

STUDENTS FEDERATION

The closing exercises of the Chinese World Students' Federation school took place yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Five students of the Middle School received certificates.

Father Turns Own Son, Accused of Death-Plot, Over to Yuan Shih-k'ai

President-Emperor Says 'He Was Only Making Fun; Let Him Go'

The Sinwanpao reports a story from Peking which for stern dramatic qualities equals the tales of old Rome.
Yuan Ing occupies the highly important position of Chief Inspector of the Metropolitan Police. He is the eldest son of Yuan Nai-kuan, Chief of the Military Depot in the Palace. It had been suspected for some time that Yuan Ing was connected with the rebel conspiracy against President Yuan Shih-k'ai. On January 13 says the Sinwanpao he slipped out of Peking to attend a rebel conference at Tientsin. The watchful eye of Yang Ih-teh, Tientsin Chief of Police, searched out the meeting and Yuan Ing was arrested. The prisoner was handed over to his father.

Yuan Nai-kuan did not seek to protect his son against the consequences of his seditious acts. His sense of duty to Yuan Shih-k'ai overbore the love which he had for his first born.

The old man went straight to the president and told of his son's guilt. The penalty for such an act is death.

"Punish him," said the father, "according to the law."

The President refused to condemn his friend's son.

"Let him go," said he, "the boy was only making fun."

The father's sense of duty would not allow him to accept his son's freedom. Instead of taking the pardon freely offered by the President, Yuan Nai-kuan took his son and personally handed him over to the Martial Court demanding that he be tried. There is said to be a strong case against the young official. According to reports, letters that passed between Yuan Ing and Hwang Hsing have been secured which indicate that the prisoner had placed \$20,000 for the rebels.

LIKIN ABOLITION

Ostasiatische Lloyd
Peking, January 20.—According to today's Peking Daily News, Mr. F. A. Aglen, Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, will be received in audience this week by President Yuan Shih-k'ai, on recommendation of Liang Shih-yi, Chief of the Shui-wu-chu. Mr. Aglen will report to the President on the abolition of likin and the consequent increase of the import duties in accordance with the treaties between China and the foreign powers. He will also suggest a reform of the official system of the Customs administration.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkong market, as compiled on January 18, 1916.

Butcher's Meat			
Beef	per lb.	12-13	
Mutton	"	12-13	
Pork	"	20-25	
Veal	"	20-25	
Fish			
Bream	per lb.	14-16	
Cod	"	16-20	
Pomfret	"	20-25	
Mandarin	"	20-30	
Mackerel	"	25-35	
Salmon	"	15-20	
Samol	"	none	
Soles	"	13-20	
Whitebait	"	13-20	
Game, Poultry and Eggs			
Deer	each	\$20.00-25.00	
Duck	"	50-80	
Eggs	per-doz.	16-18	
Poultry	per lb.	16-18	
Geese	"	80-100	
Hare	"	30-35	
Partridge	"	40-50	

Pheasant	"	50-60
Pigeons	"	10-25
Flower	"	10-12
Quail	"	18-20
Snipe	"	16-18
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	"	30-35
Wild Geese	"	30-40
Woodcock	"	50-60
Wild Pigeon	"	10-13

Fruit			
Apples	per lb.	12-20	
Apricots	"	none	
Bananas	"	4-6	
Cherries	"	none	
Cocoanuts	each	16-18	
Chestnuts	per lb.	none	
Figs	per doz.	none	
Grapes	per lb.	15-20	
Lemons	each	7-8	
Limes	per lb.	none	
Mangoes	each	none	
Mangosteens	per doz.	none	
Melons	each	none	
Oranges	per lb.	5-8	
Peaches	"	none	
Persimmons	"	none	
Pineapples	each	none	
Pumpkins	per lb.	none	
Plums	per lb.	none	
Pumpeloes	each	15-20	
Pears	per lb.	8-14	
Strawberries	"	none	
Walnuts	"	14-15	

Vegetables			
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3	
Asparagus	per doz.	none	
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none	
Broad Beans	per lb.	15-16	
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2	
Cabbages	each	4-6	
Celery	per bunch	10-12	
Carrots	"	2-3	
Cauliflower	each	10-20	
Egg Plant	per lb.	8-8	
French Beans	per lb.	10-15	
Green Corn	each	none	
Leeks	per bunch	2-3	
Mushrooms	per lb.	none	
Onions	per lb.	5-6	
Peas	"	none	
Potatoes	per pic.	\$2.00-2.40	
Paranips	per lb.	2-3	
Radishes	per bunch	1-2	
Spinach	per lb.	8-4	
Tomatoes	"	8-10	
Turnips	per bunch	1-2	

Grain and Flour			
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	\$4.50	
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	\$2.60	
Rice	per 200 lb.	\$7.40	

Milk			
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20	
Chinese dairies	"	17	
Fodder			
Barley	per 114 lbs.	\$3.00	
Brass	"	\$2.08	
Fuel			
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.25	
Stove Coal	"	Tls. 16.00	
Coke	"	Tls. 12.00	
Firewood	per 60 bundles	\$1.00	

H. KILNER.

JUST RECEIVED IN STOCK

FERRO-PRUSSIAN PAPER,
TRANSIT THEODOLITES,
DUMPEY LEVELS,

SURVEYING ANEROIDS,
PRISMATIC COMPASSES,
ABNEY LEVELS,

etc., etc., etc.

LATEST ADMIRALTY CHARTS AND
SCIENTIFIC BOOKS ALWAYS
KEPT IN STOCK.

WALTER DUNN & Co.

29, Kiangle Road,
Telephone No. 805.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory,

No. 4 Canton Road

Classified Advertisements

(Other classified advertisements on Page 12)

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, Russian lessons by a beginner. Please reply to Box 163, THE CHINA PRESS. 8507-J-21

ENGLISH LESSONS by certificated professional English lady teacher. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 151, THE CHINA PRESS. 8487

APARTMENTS WANTED

FURNISHED ROOM with bathroom attached, also board, wanted by an Austrian gentleman. Apply to Box 153, THE CHINA PRESS. 8494-J-21

WANTED, by young gentleman, nice bed-sitting-room, with board, in English or French family. Western district. Write, stating terms. Apply to Box 154, THE CHINA PRESS. 8495-J-21

HOUSES WANTED

MOKANSHAN. Advertiser wants to purchase a house in Mokanshan. Must be in good condition and cheap. Kindly apply, with price and other particulars, to Box 157, THE CHINA PRESS. 8498-J-23

WANTED to hire, in Mokanshan from April to November, a comfortable, cool and airy house. Please apply to Box 158, THE CHINA PRESS. 8502-J-21

OFFICES WANTED

WANTED, a small space, with one show window, for a small store on the Nanking Road. Apply, stating terms, to Box 161, THE CHINA PRESS. 8501-J-21

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3		Miles 0		dep. Peking		arr. Tientsin		Mail 102		Miles 8.44		Mail 105		Miles 14.55	
8.30		16.35		0				5.08		18.10		5.08		18.58	
11.25		19.10		82		dep. Tientsin-Central		5.03		18.53		5.03		18.53	
11.45		19.17						5.03		18.53		5.03		18.53	
11.45		19.25				arr. Tientsin-East		4.55		18.45		4.55		18.45	
Mail 102		Mail 2						Mail 1		Mail 101					
Sund. & Wed. Friday		9.35 0.01		0		dep. Mukden		21.00		19.27		21.00		19.27	
Mond. & Thurs.		4.45 18.27				arr. Tientsin-East		1.25		1.25		1.25		1.25	
4.45 18.27		4.55 18.34		434		dep. Tientsin-East		1.10		1.10		1.10		1.10	
5.03 18.41						arr. Tientsin-Central		1.01		1.01		1.01		1.01	
Local 5		Mail 3		0		dep. Tientsin-East		arr. Tientsin		Mail 4		Local 5		Local 6	
7.30		12.30		2.71		arr. Tientsin-Central		dep. Tientsin		11.32		19.56		19.56	
7.40		12.40				dep. Tientsin-Central		arr. Tientsin		15.22		19.46		19.46	
8.00		13.00				dep. Tientsin-Central		arr. Tientsin		15.02		19.26		19.26	
11.48		16.30		78		dep. Tientsin-Central		arr. Tientsin		11.57		15.23		15.23	
15.12		19.38		149		dep. Tientsin-Central		arr. Tientsin		9.17		12.13		12.13	
18.16		22.41		221		dep. Tientsin-Central		arr. Tientsin		6.30		9.06		9.06	
7		23.01		266		dep. Tientsin-Central		arr. Tientsin		6.10		17.42		17.42	
7.30		23.01		266		dep. Tientsin-Central		arr. Tientsin		6.10		17.42		17.42	
10.09		1.28		319		dep. Tientsin-Central		arr. Tientsin		1.04		12.41		12.41	
12.30		3.49		378		dep. Tientsin-Central		arr. Tientsin		0.54		12.28		12.28	
12.45		3.59		421		dep. Tientsin-Central		arr. Tientsin		22.16		10.02		10.02	
15.36		6.55				dep. Tientsin-Central		arr. Tientsin		19.35		7.40		7.40	
17.46		9.03				dep. Tientsin-Central		arr. Tientsin		19.35		7.40		7.40	
8		9.23		523		dep. Tientsin-Central		arr. Tientsin		19.15		25.50		25.50	
8.00		9.23		523		dep. Tientsin-Central		arr. Tientsin		19.15		25.50		25.50	
11.30		13.18		601		dep. Tientsin-Central		arr. Tientsin		14.52		15.25		15.25	
11.50		13.28		622		dep. Tientsin-Central		arr. Tientsin		14.42		14.18		14.18	
18.02		17.07				dep. Tientsin-Central		arr. Tientsin		11.11		8.61		8.61	
19.53		18.23				dep. Tientsin-Central		arr. Tientsin		9.45		6.50		6.50	
Exp. Exp.		0		198		dep. Hankow Ferry		Shanghai arr.		Exp. Fast		7.05		15.04	
23.00		23.00				dep. Hankow		Shanghai dep.		7.00		15.04		15.04	
7.00		7.00				arr. Shanghai		Liao dep.		23.00		7.35		7.35	
Yenchow-Tientsin-Tientsin Branch Line															
Liao-Tientsin-Tientsin Branch Line															
8.45 14.00 dep. Yenchow arr. 7.18 11.48 11.20 17.50 dep. Liao arr. 8.08 14.38															
9.45 15.03 dep. Yenchow arr. 6.15 10.45 12.23 18.58 dep. Yenchow arr. 7.00 13.30															

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)
Will sell within their salesroom
134-135A, Szechuen Road,
ON

Saturday, the 22nd inst.
at 2 p.m.

Superior Household

Furniture and Effects.
AS

Central Tables, Drawing-room
Suites, Bookcases, Rolltop Desks,
Office Chairs, Double and Single
Letter Files, Brass Fenders,
Brass Beds, Fancy Vases,
Dining Tables, Chairs, Side-
boards and a few lots of E.P.
Ware, as Forks, Knives, Spoons,
etc., etc.

ALSO
A few lots real old Chinese
Curios (no reserve).

Now on View

John Begg's
Scotch Whiskey

The fine, Old Mellow
Whiskey with a small
name but a big
reputation.

The Choice of the Critic
Aged in Wood
Bottled in Bond

AGENTS:

Frederick Ezra & Co.
2A, Kiukiang Road.
PHONE 2273

THE CENTRAL GARAGE
CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day
and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Stop Thief !!!

Garden-Owners who are
interested in stopping the
continual stealing of
flowers, plants, utensils,
glass, etc., from their green-
houses and gardens and would
like to assist in organizing a
private detective service for
that purpose, will please address
the undersigned with a view to
mutual consultation as to suit-
able arrangements.

Theo. Eckhardt,
375, Avenue Joffre.

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11

MOTOR?
WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO

Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -

OMAR KHAYYAM

XI.
Here with a Loaf of
Bread beneath the
Bough,
A Flask of Wine, and
A Book of Verse—and
Thou
Beside me singing
In the Wilderness—
And Wilderness is
Paradise enow.

O'BILL KHAYSMITH
Beer, with a Loaf of
Bread, beneath the
Bough,
A Flask of Wine, and
A Book of Verse—and
Thou
Beside me singing
In the Wilderness—
And Wilderness is
Paradise enow.

"ELEPHANT HEAD"
PILSENER BEER THE
BEST BEER IN
SHANGHAI

ASK O'BILL

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Wine Merchants

Shanghai Amateur
Baseball Club

Notice to Members

A meeting of the above
Club has been called for
Wednesday, January 26,
at 5.30 p.m. in the Session
Hall of the United States
Court for China, to hear
the report of the present
committee and to elect a
new committee to serve
during the ensuing year.
All members are urged
to attend.

8532

Commercial Pacific Cable
Company

Our Shanghai-Manila cable is
restored.

J. D. GAINES,
Superintendent.
Shanghai, January 20th, 1916.

8530

British Government 5 Per Cent.
Exchequer Bonds.

H. B. M's. Treasury have given
notice of an unlimited issue of
Exchequer Bonds bearing interest
at 5% per annum, to be issued at
par and redeemable in five years,
free of all taxes to foreign residents.
Bonds are in denominations of
£5, £20, £50 and £100.

The Hongkong & Shanghai
Banking Corporation are prepared to
telegraph applications for the
Bonds free of charge. Further
particulars can be obtained at the
Bank.

For the HONGKONG &
SHANGHAI BANKING COR-
PORATION,

A. STEPHEN,
Manager.
Shanghai, 17th January, 1916.

8492

UNION-BRAUEREI, A. G.

Aktiva

BILANZ-KONTO am 31 OKTOBER, 1915.

Passiva

Grundstücke	\$ 37,934.62
Gebäude	\$ 147,176.43
Abrechnung	7,358.82 \$ 139,817.61
Fastagen & Böttiche	60,000.00
Werkzeuge, Mobilien & Utensilien	\$ 5,526.60
Abrechnung	552.66 \$ 4,973.94
Debitoren	35,010.68
Produktions-Konto	76,323.61
Maschinen-Konto	\$ 150,000.00
Abrechnung	7,500.00 \$ 142,500.00
	\$ 496,560.36

Kapital	\$ 400,000.00
Creditoren	94,544.61
Vortrag auf neue Rechnung	2,015.75

Saldo Verlust per 31.10.14	\$ 18,252.05
Betriebskosten	47,017.88
Zinsen	9,569.71
Feuerversicherung	2,077.71
Gewinn:	
Abrechnungen	\$ 15,411.48
Vortrag auf neue Rechnung	\$ 2,015.75 \$ 17,427.23
	\$ 89,344.58

Produktion	\$ 89,344.58
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Shanghai, 31 Oktober, 1915.

DER VORSTAND.
E. R. VENNEWITZ.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

Hupei-Hunan Section

REQUISITION No. 79

TENDERS are invited for the
supply of the following
freight cars:—

- 75—30-ton high-sided Cars.
- 75—30-ton low-sided Cars.

Conditions of Contract, draw-
ings, etc., can be obtained on pay-
ment of \$5 at the office of the
Director General, Han-Yueh-
Chuan Railway Administration,
Hankow, or on payment of an
equivalent fee at the offices of the
Railway's Consulting Engineers or
Representatives in London, Paris,
Berlin and New York.

No tenders will be received after
6 p.m. on March 31st, 1916, when
they will be opened in the presence
of the Tenderers or their Repre-
sentatives.

BY ORDER.

Hankow, January 15th, 1916.

8483

F. J. BLOM, C.E.
Mem. Royal Dutch Engin. Soc.
3G, Peking Road, Tel. 4711.

8514

NOTICE

THE undersigned begs to an-
nounce that he has estab-
lished himself in practice as Consulting
Engineer and is prepared to under-
take all classes of Civil Engineering
work, including the preparation of
plans, specifications and estimates
for harbour-works, bundings,
wharves, godowns and factories, also
bridges, steel-constructural work
and concrete structures of all de-
scriptions.

F. J. BLOM, C.E.
Mem. Royal Dutch Engin. Soc.
3G, Peking Road, Tel. 4711.

8514

Henry
The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

What the Americans call "The
Shanghai American Tailor." He
learned the art of cutting from an
American tailor who has stayed in
his store for three years. Recom-
mended by some of the most promi-
nent men both in Shanghai and
other parts of China.

6724

SHANGHAI KLEBAN RUBBER
ESTATES, LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Transfer Books of the Company
will be closed from Friday, the
14th, to Friday, the 21st day of
January, 1916, both days inclusive.

C. J. L. STEWART,

Liquidator.

8449

CHESTER, COWEN & Co.

will tell you

What you can sell;
Where to sell it;
How to advertise it
In China.

Specialists in Advertising, Printing
and Designing.

Advertising Contractors for News-
papers Throughout the Orient.

Representative calls on request.

1A, Jinkee Rd. Tel. 3449.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word
Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
ROOMS BY DAY OR
MONTH.
Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.
Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full
board, from \$55. Table Board-
ers \$45 per month. Centrally
situated. Proprietress personally
supervises the Kitchen.

Telephone 3482

TO LET in central location, two
large furnished rooms with bath-
room and verandah attached.
Moderate rental. Apply to Box
175, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, a large room, suitable
for married couple, or two
bachelors. Also a small room, with
bathroom attached. Terms reason-
able. Apply to 45, Bubbling Well
Road.

8503-J-20

TO LET, in good Central location,
with British-American family, one
double and one single well-furnish-
ed bedroom; bathrooms attached.
First-class board and attendance.
Lift, phone and every convenience,
at very reasonable terms. Apply to
Box 155, THE CHINA PRESS.

8496-J-22

7. CARTER ROAD, facing
south, a large bed-sitting room,
with bathroom and verandah
attached. Board optional.
Phone and every convenience;
Terms very moderate.

8468-J-21

TO LET, close to Astor House,
nicely-furnished bedroom and bath-
room. No boarders, telephone.
Rent \$40. Apply to Box 156, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8497

NOS. 8, 9 and 11, Quinsan
Gardens. To let, one large bed-
sitting room and verandah, facing
south, with board.

8493

51 Boone Road, rooms to let,
furnished or unfurnished. Without
board.

8265-J-31

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, houses containing four
rooms, monthly rental \$28. Apply
to No. 26, East Yuhang Road.

8461-J-21

HOUSE TO LET.—Feb. 15,
1916. No. 67, ROUTE VALLON,
near French Park, containing three
rooms on ground floor, four bed-
rooms, three tiled bathrooms with
hot water installation, tiled kitchen
and pantry, four servants' rooms,
garden, tennis, etc. China Realty
Company, Limited.

8253

BROADWAY TERRACE. Cosy
4-roomed houses in Broadway, every
convenience and close to trams.
Apply to 10, Yangtzeppoo Road.

T.F.

TRANSLATIONS

ALL descriptions of translation
work, Chinese into English and vice
versa, undertaken. Accuracy and
despatch. Address, Translator,
care of THE CHINA PRESS.

8592

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-4, Peking
Road, or P. D. 131, Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane.

1882

Classified Advertisements
are Continued on
Page 11

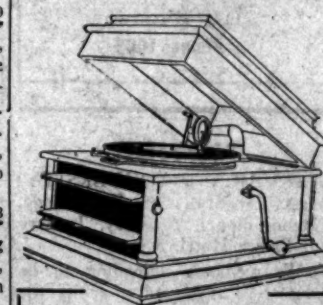
GRAMOPHONE RECORDS
EXCHANGE

RECORDS (10") Royal "Go to
Sea"—"Chorus, Gentlemen;"
Victor "Pride of Nation" March—
"Senora" Spanish Waltz; Columbia
"Count of Luxembourg" I, II;
(12") "Sweet Longings"—Over-
ture "Zampa;" Selection "Rigo-
letto"—Sextette "Lucia;" "Tyrol-
ean Echoes"—"Idilio." Will ex-
change for others. Box 165.

WILL EXCHANGE "Ragtime
Rastus" and two good 12" records
for one Victor Tetraxinni 12"
record. Box 166.

ADVERTISER wishes to exchange
a number of records. List on
application. Send list as well. Box
167.

RECORDS ON LOAN for one
week, or longer, in return for
others. Damaged records to be
replaced. Send list to Box 168.

ARE YOU TIRED OF ANY
OF YOUR RECORDS?
WHY NOT EXCHANGE THEM?

Somebody wants them,
and that somebody will
give you in exchange just
the very records for which
you are longing, but which
you feel you cannot afford
to buy NEW from a shop.

HOW CAN YOU DO THIS?

Insert a small advertise-
ment in the

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS
EXCHANGE

Column of THE CHINA
PRESS.

2 CENTS A WORD.

Try an Ad. Today!

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG LADY desires position
as stenographer and typist; experi-
enced in general office work. Apply
to Box 159, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8499-J-23

STENOGRAPHER. Expert seeks
position, Britisher; outport not
objected to. Apply to Box 169,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8517-J-26

EXPERIENCED LADY steno-
grapher and typist, of many years
experience (just arrived from the
South) is open for immediate
engagement. Very good references.
Apply to Box 147, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8480-J-21

SITUATION WANTED. A
well-educated Chinese gentleman,
who is at present connected with a
large, well-known firm as com-
pradore, desires to find change in
another firm in the same capacity.
Excellent references and good
testimonials. Will not supply cash
security. Apply to Box 148, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8481-J-23

SITUATION WANTED. Posi-
tion as interpreter wanted by a
respectable Chinese, who was
educated in Great Britain and has
had considerable experience. Ex-
cellent testimonials. Apply to Box
149, THE CHINA PRESS.

8481-J-23

YOUNG RUSSIAN lady, seeks
position as governess, or as nurse
to look after an invalid; can also
look after the household. Apply to
Mrs. Shibinski, No. 423, Kitaishan
Ulisa. Harbin.

8485

SITUATION WANTED by a
first-class cook and steward, and
head waiter. Apply to Box 136,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8460-J-21

COMPETENT young man
(neutral) seeks position. Speaks
Chinese fluently, six years' experi-
ence in China, three years in charge
of branch office. Thoroughly
acquainted with central and north-
ern provinces. Excellent references.
Apply to Box 128, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8439-J-21

POSITION WANTED by a
young Chinese Gentleman with
experience as Store-keeper, Godown-
keeper, or Time-keeper. Please
apply to Box 462, THE CHINA
PRESS.

T.F.

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-
class real estate security. China
Realty Company, Ltd.

8278 J. 31

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE. Two five-coloured
"Kang-Hi" Vases. Beautiful
specimens. Apply, China Mercantile
Agency, 2nd floor, 69, Rue du
Consulat.

8509

WANTED, motor-cycle, new or
second-hand, in good condition.
Reply, giving particulars and price,
to Box 172, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8524-J-21

WANTED. One 12-bore shot-
gun and sporting rifle with ammuni-
tion. Apply to Box 173, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8525-J-22

TO LET, one large furnished
room, with bathroom and verandah
(3rd floor). \$20 per month, includ-
ing light. Apply 50, Range Road,
from 12.30 to 2.30 p.m. or after
7 p.m.

8527-J-26

GENTLEMAN'S full-dress suit,
dinner jacket, chest 35 inches, also
fob, all new, bargain \$50. Seen
any time. Chop, 132, Soochow
Road.

8526-J-23

ADVERTISER is prepared to
give good home to dog (male);
terrier preferred. Apply to Box
174, THE CHINA PRESS.

8528-J-23

FOR SALE, horse, carriage and
harness, in good condition. Apply
to Box 144, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8474-J-22

WANTED to buy, a full-size
billiard table. Reply with full
particulars and price to Box 145,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8473-J-23

WANTED, gent's bicycle, 26"
frame, and all accessories; must be
in good condition. Apply to Box
171, THE CHINA PRESS.

8525

FOR SALE, upright piano, mahog-
any case, in first-class condition.
Very little used. Apply to Box
164, THE CHINA PRESS.

8508-J-21

FOR SALE, motor-cycle, newly
overhauled. Any reasonable offer
accepted. Apply to Box 160,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8500-J-21